The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5786. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Reported Collapse of the Cuban Insurrection.

Ten Columns of Spanish Troops in Motion.

Opponents of the Spanish Conscription Still Active.

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CUBA.

Reported Reaction in Favor of the Spaniards—Flight of Jordan—Movements of Cespedes—An Explosion—A Duel.

HAVANA, April 7.—Official dispatches have been received from Capt.-Gen. DE RODAS at Puerto Principe, announcing a great reaction in the insurrectionary district in favor of the Spaniards. The presentations of persons to the Spanish authorities for protection continues. Ten columns of Spanish troops had left Puerto Principe, with instructions to divide into small parties. Each column was under sealed orders from the Captain-General. The rebel Gen. AGRAMONTE, lately hanged a man to a tree on the road leading into Puerto Principe, with the inscription pinned to him, "Executed for trying to surrender." The towns of Cascorro, Sibanicu and Guanmaro have been strongly fortified by the Spanish troops. Companies of volunteers are being organized in those towns, which will be composed entirely of Cubans, and as soon as they are equipped will proceed to the field. Two hundred Spaniards from the garrison at Puerto Principe marched into the town of Santa Cruz, where they captured and executed three rebel Colonels, named RECIO, CANCIO and MEDINA. The Spanish dispatches report that the rebel Gen. JORDAN has certainly fled the country, and that the main body of insurgents, consisting of 800 men, are commanded by Gen. AGRAMONTE. These dispatches also state that the Cuban Congress had been dissolved. Cuban families who surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Arenas state that President CESPEDES had abandoned the region of Las Tunas, and had retired, with about a dozen of his followers, to the Camagurie region. Spanish convoys of provisions now reach the town of Las Tunas without molestation by the insurgents. A boiler on the Precioso plantation, near Cardenas, lately exploded, killing nine and wounding fifteen of the hands employed, and completely demolishing the boiler house. A duel was lately fought between the rebel Cols. RYAN and SUGILI, but the result is not known.

EUROPE.

The Spanish Conscription Riots—The Cuban News in Spain—A Vote of Thanks to De Rodas.

MADRID, April 7.—The popular opposition to the operations of the Military Conscription act has not abated. Yesterday a number of men entered Seville from the neighboring villages of Camos and Santiponce with banners flying, shouting "Viva Republic," and "Down with the Conscription." They were evidently sent out to test the disposition of the people for a general rising. The rioters were promptly arrested by the authorities. Groups of people formed around the guard, and for a time it was thought that efforts would be made to rescue the prisoners. They were safely lodged in jail after some difficulty, and the crowd dispersed. The city soon became quiet.....In the Cortes today a dispatch from the Captain-General of Cuba was read, announcing the flight of JORDAN, the insurgent Commander-in-chief, the surrender of many of the rebels, and the execution of others, and declaring that the rebellion is at an end. The Cortes adopted a vote of thanks to the Captain-General, and the army, navy and volunteers of Cuba.

Ministerial Changes in England Spoken Of—The University Boat-Race—An Advance in Paper—An Armed Fenian Arrested in Queenstown, Ireland.

LONDON, April 7.—The *Globe* intimates that the early retirement of the present Speaker of the House of Commons may be expected, and that Right Hon. EDWARD CARDWELL, present Secretary of State for War will probably be elected his successor. The *Globe* also announces that changes are contemplated in the Ministry, among which are the following: Lord NORTHBROOK to replace CARDWELL as Secretary of State for War; A. S. AYRTON, now Commissioner of Public Works, to be President of the Board of Trade, should Mr. JOHN BRIGHT withdraw in consequence of ill-health; Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, to succeed Lord HATHERLEY as Lord High Chancellor....The *Times* today, in its editorial article on the boat-race, says that pluck and perseverance gave Cambridge a victory. This is gratifying to the public, weary of Oxonian success, which had become monotonous by repetition. The *Telegraph* says the victory is immensely popular. The public satisfaction is genuine and unbounded....The paper-makers in the north of England held a meeting at Manchester yesterday, and agreed to advance the price of all kinds of paper ten per cent. owing to the dearness of rags....The amount of bullion in vault in the Bank of England today, according to the official statement of its officers, is £393,000 sterling less than last week.

QUEENSTOWN, April 7.—A mason working on the new cathedral in this place, was arrested today by the police as a Fenian. He had a revolver concealed on his person, which fact becoming known to the police, led to his arrest on suspicion. His name has been withheld.

The British Parliament—Inquiries Regarding the Red River Difficulty—The Irish Land Bill.

LONDON, April 7.—In the House of Lords, today, the election of Lord LANESBURG, as a representative peer for Ireland, was announced. The other proceedings were unimportant. In the House of Commons, Mr. CHILDERS, First Lord of the Admiralty, said Capt. LAMBERT, of the man-of-war *Daphne*, now cruising in the Pacific, had been directed to use the utmost vigilance to arrest the deportation of the South Sea Islanders. Mr. MONSELL, Under Colonial Secretary, in reply to an inquiry informed the House that nothing had been done about the Red River difficulty since the 22d of March, when the Government sent full instructions to the Canadian authorities. The House resumed the consideration of the Irish Land bill in Committee. Mr. SYNAN, member for Limerick County, moved an amendment providing that an evicted tenant be entitled to damages equal to ten years, rent, but not to exceed £10. Mr. GLADSTONE opposed this, though he said he was willing to provide for a free contract after the provisions of the bill had been observed for a given number of years, discretion hereon to be left to the courts. Mr. GLADSTONE proceeded to discuss and defend other clauses of the bill. Mr. GATHORNE HARDY admitted that the most objectionable features of the bill had been removed. Sir ROUNDELL PALMER was averse to further changes. GREY thought the bill an adroit scheme for extorting long leases from reluctant landlords. HUNT and COGAN favored seven years as the term of a lease. Mr. SYNAN's amendment and several others were withdrawn or negatived. Mr. GLADSTONE, after referring to the concessions already made with reluctance, said the denial of all compensation to the outgoing tenant, the denial of freedom of contract, and the limitation of damages to £50, which were proposed in an amendment offered by Mr. FOWLER, were equally arbitrary and unjust. He appealed solemnly to the Committee to accept the concessions made by the Government, already so extreme as to alienate many Irish supporters. The House divided on FOWLER's amendment, with the following result:

For the amendment	218
Against	250
Majority for the Government	32

Progress was reported and the House adjourned.

Ollivier and Janin Chosen Members of the French Academy—The Plebiscitum—Depressing Rumors on the Bourse.

PARIS, April 7.—MM. EMILE OLLIVIER and JULES JANIN, have been elected members of the Academy of France. M. OLLIVIER takes the chair made vacant by the death of LAMARTINE....The medical students today signed a protest against the closing of the Ecole de Médecine....The *plebiscitum* will be submitted to the nation after the Senate have voted on the Senatus Consultum, probably about the 15th of May. It is generally understood that the Government will allow both Chambers to discuss the *plebiscitum* before it is voted on by the people. It is reported that the Opposition will issue a proclamation concerning the *plebiscitum*....The *Moniteur* (Ministerial journal) accuses M. ROUHER of encouraging the strike of the workmen at La Creuzot....There is a rumor that Count DARU, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. BUFFET, Minister of Finances, have tendered their resignation. It is also reported that the Emperor was hurt today while mounting his horse. These rumors have effect upon the Bourse, and gave depressed rentes, which, at 7½ P. M., are quoted at 73 francs 45 centimes....The bullion in the Bank of France has increased eight million francs since last Thursday.

The Excitement on the Bourse in Paris—The Force Law in Ireland—Austrian Politics.

PARIS, April 7—11 P. M.—The Bourse continues excited, but rentes have recovered, and are quoted 73 francs 72 centimes.

DUBLIN, April 7.—The first instance of the enforcement of the Irish Coercion bill occurred today at Dundalk, where the Magistrates ordered a printer to suppress an edition of a farmers' almanac containing seditious language....The Queen has declined to inaugurate the Albert memorial at Belfast.

VIENNA, April 7.—The Upper Chamber has passed a resolution favoring the appointment of a liberal Ministry, and opposing strong central powers. The Lower Chamber has adopted an address to the Emperor, protesting against experimental changes in the Constitution.

CANADA.

The Red River Revolt—The Policy of the Government a Secret—The Peabody Immigration Fund.

TORONTO, April 7.—In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. CAMERON asked if the Government had any further intelligence from Red River, and whether they were in position to give any further information than already had been laid before the House, and what the Government intended to do in reference to the murder that had recently taken place at Fort Garry. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said he could only state that the Government is fully aware and appreciate the gravity of their position. We have done all we could during the Winter, and, indeed, ever since the events of last October till now. We understand and fully appreciate the responsibility that rests upon us; and, I may say, we have been in constant communication with Her Majesty's Government. I may add, further, that the two Governments are in accord and in unison, and for one object, and that is, to retain that country as a portion of Her Majesty's dominion, and to assert law and order there. [Hear, hear.] We are acting in complete union with Her Majesty's Government, and a line of conduct has been settled upon. What that line of conduct may be must be withheld from the House, for to communicate it now would simply be giving information at an improper time that would very soon be sent to improper quarters. [Hear, hear.] But I must say that Her Majesty's Government, while acting in accord with us, have, in the first place, approved of the course we advised, and are co-operating with us in following that course; and I am sure that course will be carried to a successful completion at no distant day. Further than this it would be improper for me to say.

QUEBEC, April 7.—The trustees of the Peabody estate in England have communicated with the Government of the Province of Quebec as to the advisability of founding a village in Lower Canada, building farm-houses, a church, court-house, &c., for the emigrants to be hereafter sent.

MONTREAL, Canada, April 7.—A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held to-night in Mechanics' Hall for an expression of sentiment with regard to the Red River troubles. The Mayor presided. A series of resolutions were adopted strongly denouncing Mr. SCOTT's murder, demanding military protection to loyal inhabitants, expressing sympathy with the prisoners and desiring indemnity for those who have suffered. The names of Dr. SCHULTZ and his party were received with the greatest enthusiasm and applause. They will meet with a warm reception here.

THE WEST.

A Mississippi Steamer Aground—Immigration Westward.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—The steamer *Richmond* ran into the bank opposite Rushton Bend, twenty-five miles below here, at 10½ o'clock last night, and at last accounts Capt. GREEN was throwing freight overboard to keep the steamer from sinking. The *Bismarck* has gone from here to her assistance....The tide of immigration from the East has set in, and large numbers of immigrants are arriving by river and rail. Some 300 arrived yesterday, bound for Southwest Missouri and Kansas, and about fifty excursionists from Ohio and Kentucky passed through to examine lands in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, April 7—Evening.—Nothing further has been heard from the steamer *Richmond*. A wrecking-boat went to her assistance this noon. The probabilities are that she will be saved, without much damage. She is valued at $120,000.

The Indians in Wyoming—A Printers' Strike in Cincinnati.

BRYAN, Wyoming Territory, April 7.—Two hundred and fifty men left Atlantic yesterday, well mounted and armed, to pursue the Indians who committed the recent murders near Atlantic. Gen. ALVORD, Chief Paymaster and a party arrived from South Pass at 3 o'clock this afternoon. No Indians were seen on the road. Gen. ALVORD leaves for the East to-night. Col. BARTLETT left here yesterday with a company of infantry for Mariners' Delight. All is quiet at South Pass today.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 7.—The official count of the vote of the recent city election shows that the average Republican majority on the city ticket was 3,120....Over forty compositors in the *Commercial* office are on a strike.

THE LATE GEN. THOMAS.

Arrangements for the Obsequies at Troy, Today—An Imposing Display Anticipated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, April 7.—This city is all alive, today, in anticipation of the obsequies of Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, which are to take place at noon to-morrow. The influx of strangers is already very large. Gen. SHERIDAN and staff, and Gen. McDOWELL and staff, are already here, having arrived by the 1:40 P. M. train, today. There are also here the Indiana delegation, composed in great part of officers of the militia of that State, as well as citizens of prominence, and a delegation from the old army of the Cumberland, of which the lamented deceased was affectionately styled "the father." Among them are Gens. BARNUM and MACKAY, Cols. WING, LAWRENCE and BARRY, and Capt. STETSON. Already the hotels are beginning to complain of lack of accommodations, owing to the rush of visitors. It is estimated that the small towns and villages within easy ride of Troy will be almost depopulated to-morrow. The Troy House, where most of the notables are stopping, is thronged, and the utmost interest is manifested to catch a glimpse of those, both in civil and military life, whose names are familiar to the nation. The front of this house, as of most of the public buildings, is hung with funereal emblems; and on many of the private residences there are no lack of sables. The flags everywhere are at half-mast. That there is a deep sense of the loss which the nation has sustained in the decease of the lamented hero, is evident on every side. Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, with his staff, arrived in the afternoon train. He is the guest of Hon. GEO. B. WARREN.

ARRIVAL OF THE ESCORT WITH THE BODY.

The remains arrived by the 11 A. M. train, and were immediately taken to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, corner of Third and State streets, where they now lie in state, guarded by a detachment of United States soldiers, under the command of Capt. REILLY, from the Watervliet Arsenal. Immense throngs of people are visiting the remains, which are placed in the vestibule of the church—the whole interior of the edifice being draped in mourning—on a raised dias, heavily shrouded with crape. The casket containing the body is not opened, whereat some dissatisfaction is expressed by those who expected to see the features of the deceased.

THE CEREMONIES TO-MORROW.

The funeral services at St. Paul's will begin at noon to-morrow, precisely. They will consist of the imposing ritual of the Episcopal Church, in which Bishop DOANE, and Rev. Drs. COIT, POTTER and TUCKER will take part. It is now understood that no eulogy or panegyric will be pronounced. When the religious exercises are finished the remains will be immediately taken to Oakwood Cemetery, where they will be interred, not put into a vault, as is so often the case. Both bodies of the Legislature will arrive here by the 10:20 train to-morrow morning.

President GRANT and Secretaries COX and BELKNAP, together with the Congressional delegation appointed to attend the obsequies, will arrive here to-night. The President is to be the guest, while here, of Hon. JOHN F. FRANCIS, editor of the Troy *Times*, who has issued a number of invitations to the city officials and representatives of the Press to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate at his residence.

THE PROCESSION.

The gathering of the Grand Army of the Republic will be not the least imposing feature of the funeral procession. In addition to the posts of the G. A. R. from surrounding towns, the military organizations from Albany will arrive here at an early hour to-morrow. The Citizens' Corps and the Zouaves from Utica will also be here, and have already been assigned a place in the line. The following officers will act as pall-bearers:

Major-Gen. Geo. G. Meade.	Major-Gen. Gordon Granger.
Major-Gen. Rosecrans.	Major-Gen. J. M. Newton.
Major-Gen. John M. Schofield.	Major-Gen. Hasen.
Major-Gen. Jos. Hooker.	Brig.-Gen. McKay.

The following is the order of procession, which will be taken up immediately after the services in the church, proceed to the cemetery, and return in the same order:

Troops of the National Guard, S. N. Y., and independent military organizations, in such order as the commander thereof may designate.
Escort—composed of two companies Engineer troops, four of the First United States Artillery, and two of the general service; infantry.
Officiating clergy.
Body.
Pall-bearers — Major-Generals Meade, Rosecrans, Schofield, Hooker, Gordon Granger, Newton, Hasen, and Brig.-Gen. McKay.
The President of the United States.
The Secretary of War.
The General of the Army.
Two bands.
Committee of the Senate of the United States.
Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States.
The Governor of the State of New-York, and Staff.
Legislature of the State of New-York.
Judiciary of the State of New-York.
Committee representing the State of Indiana.
Clergy.
Society of the Army of the Cumberland.
Officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Volunteers of the War and National Guard in uniform, and in the order named.
Corporate authority of the City of Albany.
Corporate authority of the City of Schenectady.
Corporate authority of the City of Troy.
Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.
Civic Associations.
Citizens.

The Ninth and Tenth Brigades, N. Y. S. N. G. have been ordered to do escort duty, and will, with other local military organizations, be under the orders of Major-Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR, commanding the Third Division, who is Grand Marshal for the day.

A LECTURE ON GEN. THOMAS.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. STEWART L. WOODFORD, editor of the Brooklyn *Union*, will, by invitation of the Grand Army of the Republic, deliver a lecture here to-morrow evening, at the Third-street Baptist Church. Subject—"The Life and Services of the Late Major-Gen. George H. Thomas." At this writing the clouds are lowery; but the weather-wise say there is no danger of a storm.

J. E. B.

The President En Route.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—President GRANT and Cabinet, accompanied by Senators FENTON and CAMERON, and Generals BANKS and GARFIELD, of the House, passed this city this evening, on the Washington train, for New-York.

Tributes of Gens. Sherman and Meade.

At the memorial exercises held in the National Capitol on Tuesday evening Gen. SHERMAN spoke as follows, giving pleasantly some of his personal recollections of Gen. THOMAS:

MR. PRESIDENT: I was told by the Committee of Arrangements that the part assigned me on this occasion was simply to second the motion for the adoption of the resolutions, and to say a few words personal, to him in whose honor we are now assembled. I know that there are many men to speak who knew Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS in his full manhood, and I know they will do justice to so noble a subject. My thoughts naturally turn to that earlier period of his life, thirty years ago, when life was fresh and new, when little was behind and all before him, when we used to see him in full manly strength on the beach at Lauderdale, Fla., spearing the sharks in the surf or hauling in red-fish, paddling his canoe and steering it in the intricate waves of the Everglades hunting for our then wily foe; marching for days and weeks in the swamps, carrying his five days' rations, to last ten; piling up the brush to make his bed above water; setting by the camp fire testing the comparative merits of the alligator and coon as human food; or later still, at Fort Moultrie, when we were studying and practicing the new tactics, reading history, discussing the relative merits of the old flint-lock and the new percussion musket; experimenting with round shot, shrapnel and canister; lamenting that our fate had been cast in an era of eternal peace, and grumbling at the slowness of promotion. Even then some of us thought we discerned in our comrade THOMAS some of the attributes of WASHINGTON. In our then seclusion at Fort Moultrie we heard the rumbling of the storm gathering at the Southwest, of the establishment of the camp of observation in Louisiana, and then of the army of occupation of Texas. Soon came an order for BRAGG's company to go to New-Orleans, and how we all envied them the opportunity for glory and renown. THOMAS was the First-Lieutenant of the company, and it fell to my share to command the battalion—to escort it to the beach on which laid the low, dark brig *Hayne*, ready to convey them to their destination. As the men embarked in the boats I could not restrain the impulse to give three hearty cheers for our comrades bound for the war, and in return got a reprimand from the commanding officer of the post, Major ROBERT ANDERSON, for making such unmilitary noise at the beach. Soon the Mexican war scattered our little garrison, and few now remain. Some were killed in battle; some lie in the deep blue sea, and others fell victims to disease; yet THOMAS was spared. In 1854, as captain of artillery, he came to California, where I was a citizen, and we there interchanged the memories and experiences of that interval in our lives. He was then sent to Fort Yuma, and I did not meet him again until the civil war brought us again together here in Washington. Our old Captain, ROBERT ANDERSON, had become a Brigadier-General, and was assigned to command in Kentucky. He applied for the assistance of BUEL, BURNSIDE, THOMAS and SHERMAN, and I know that in order to secure for THOMAS a commission of Brigadier-General, he had to pledge his personal faith, he being a Virginian, that he would remain true and faithful to the Union cause. You all know how that pledge has been redeemed. This carried THOMAS to Kentucky, and this period of his history I leave to others. In the old army I was always above THOMAS, and was commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers before the war; but the battle of Mill Spring won for him fairly the grade of Major-General, so that when events brought us together on the battle-field of Shiloh he was my superior officer, and I was glad to serve under him. But events soon led him eastward and me westward, so that I did not meet him again until after Vicksburg had fallen and I had reached Chattanooga. Then we were co-equals in rank and command, having the same commissions—a common superior present. But Gen. GRANT was required to leave us and take the supreme command of all the armies in the field, and to me was assigned the Army of the West, of which Gen. THOMAS' command (the Army of the Cumberland) formed a part. He was perfectly content, and often assured me—of what I knew full well—that he always shrank from high and delicate responsibility. During the whole of the Atlanta campaign there was hardly a day but we spent hours together, and I never made a change in the subordinate parts of his command without his hearty consent. I could fill pages of personal reminiscences of that period of his life, but purposely abstain that others who were also with him may illustrate it from their memories. I will only repeat that the last movement, which resulted in the battle of Jonesboro' and the occupation of Atlanta, was delayed nearly a week in deference to his usual cautious advice; but when it was made, and resulted in complete success, he was the first to recognize it, and manifested his feelings of delight in a manner quite unusual for him. When the war was over Gen. THOMAS stood, deservedly, most high in the estimation of all. As soon as the armies were discharged, I hurried to Nashville to see him, and I know that he preferred to remain in the command of the Department of the Cumberland, as he said, to complete the records of its history. His habits were slow, methodical and simple. He wrote fluently, neatly and well; and when the historians comes to seek for the accurate statistics of the war, I am certain he will find those of the Army of the Cumberland thorough and complete. During the Administration of Mr. JOHNSON, I have reason to know, he was offered other and higher commands, but he declined them; and when changes were made incident to the elevation of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency, I know that he was consulted. He was here in Washington at the time, and I repeatedly assured him of the President's best wishes and high regard; assured him that he could have the Division of the Pacific, then held by Gen. HALLECK; or that the Department of the Cumberland would be enlarged to any extent he wanted. At first he thought that because he had for so many years served on the extreme frontier he was entitled to an Eastern station; but he at once realized that Gen. MEADE, his senior, who had been already named, had the better claims for the Division of the Atlantic; therefore he elected to be assigned to the Division of the Pacific. He chose it freely and knowingly, for he had been there. He knew the importance of the command; that San Francisco was one of the most thriving and agreeable cities in our country, and was proverbial for its healthful climate. I cannot learn that he had any doubts or misgivings to the contrary, and when we look for a cause of death I apprehend it will be found far back, and may be traced to past exposures, to the long, long, weary days and nights incident to his life, to the deep mental struggles that ever attend tumults and wars, and to the providence of a God that rules all things for the best.

THE GENERAL'S VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENCY.

A letter from Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY was read at the meeting in Philadelphia, in which he said:

"I remember well his profound views concerning the political and military situation of the country, expressed during a conversation I had with him in December, 1868, in which instance I alluded to the proposition of his name in connection with the next Presidency, stating it as my belief that the confidence of the country would be reposed in a soldier, and that his assent would go far toward uniting the conservative political element of the South with the Republican sentiment of the North; to which Gen. THOMAS, with great earnestness, replied: 'The profession of arms is most congenial to me. I do not wish to be connected with politics. Ever since the days of Gen. JACKSON the political parties of our country have become infused with personal intrigue and faction. No matter how irreproachable the reputation of a man, or how distinguished his services may have been, he will certainly be impeached without regard to the high claims of justice or the interests of the nation. Again, I have not much faith in the professions of the leading politicians of the South. The war was the outbreaking of their cruel and irresistible passions.' Then, passing a moment absorbed in somber thought, he resumed: 'Yet, somehow, the country continues to grow in prosperity, and the bad men cannot prevent it.'"

Arrival of the Remains of Gen. Thomas in Troy.

TROY, N. Y., April 7.—The remains of Gen. THOMAS arrived here this morning at 10 o'clock. The funeral train was met at Schenectady by a committee appointed by the citizens of Troy. On their arrival here the remains were laid in state at St. Paul's Church. Gens. McDowell, Sheridan, Sherman, Meade, Hooker, Hazen, Newton, McKay, Granger, and other distinguished officers, are in the city. The funeral exercises will take place at noon to-morrow. The body will be interred in Oak-wood Cemetery. President GRANT is expected here to-morrow morning at 7½ o'clock.

Pigeon Shooting—The Championship of America.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—A pigeon-shooting match for the championship of America took place today at Markrock. Four hundred people went thither by boat from this city. MILES JOHNSON, of New-York, shot 32 out of 35 birds and took the first prize and the champion badge; JOHN TAYLOR, of New-Jersey, shot 30, and received the second prize; EDWARD TINKER, of Providence, shot 29, and took the third prize; IRA PAINE, of New-York, shot 28; P. W. ALDRICH, of Providence, and Mr. BROWN, of Buffalo, each shot 27 birds out of 35.

Fires—Flouring Mills in Pennsylvania Burned.

PITTSBURG, April 7.—The dry-goods store of J. K. BAUM, at Birmingham, was burned yesterday; fully insured....The flouring mill of DOUGLASS & HAYS, at Allegheny City, was totally destroyed by an incendiary fire last night; loss, $25,000. The building was owned by ROGERS & Co. The insurance on the building is $3,000, and on the machinery $8,000, in the Home Company.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 7.—Sheriff KENWORTHY today served another attachment against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company to satisfy a claim of $80,000. This makes $1,104,000 worth of claims made by the Sheriff.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 7.—JACOB STOUFFUR, an old citizen of Dayton, Ohio, committed suicide, yesterday, by taking strychnine.

ST. CATHARINES, April 7.—The Welland Canal will be opened for the passage of vessels on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

BOSTON, April 7.—This being fast day, all business is suspended.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—The Republicans of this city, white and black, held meetings last night, in honor of the final adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. A salute of 100 guns was fired.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—JOHN WILLIAMS was shot in a tavern brawl, last evening, by EDWARD McDONALD. He was taken to the hospital in a dying condition. The assassin was arrested WILLIAMS this evening. He refused to the last to make any statement in regard to the shooting.

DETROIT, Mich., April 7.—The ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment was celebrated today on a grand scale by the colored people of this city and vicinity.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Spiritual Power and the Nations of Europe—Rome and Austria—Mgr. Dupanloup's Letter—The Carnival Ended—Florentine Wine Exposition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, March 12, 1870.

I have no doubt, from what is now and then let drop by priests with whom I come in contact, that real concern is felt on account of the pressure, or restraint, which the Catholic Powers are more and more inclined to exercise at Rome. To be sure, there is no interference, as there should be none, with the liberty of action of the Council, but the repeated warnings are the rod and threatening finger which Rome has to keep constantly before its eye. The prelates carry a stiff upper lip, and talk of having the power to make mischief if they are not allowed to have their own way; but they recognize with dread the formidable opposition with which they have to deal. Italy and Spain are in open antagonism, and Austria, as well as France, is disposed to put the screws on, if any decrees of the Council are in conflict with the rights of the State or the national legislation. The present position of Austria is most interesting. We know that the action of some of the German Bishops has been, and the civil authority is disposed to go considerable lengths, to put a check on Rome. A statement has come to one lately of what Austria will be likely to do under the circumstances, and it is in this sense. The Austrian-Hungarian monarchy will respect the rights of the Church, while it sees to it that its own laws are respected. An informal understanding among the Catholic Powers permits the Council to exercise full liberty in discussing and settling the questions of dogma and discipline; and this while the Sovereigns do not avail themselves of the ancient prerogation of having their special agents take part in the deliberations of the Assembly. Such abstention of the civil power is a recognition of the spirit of the time which tends to a separation of the secular from the sacerdotal power; if the act is not, indeed, an adoption of the principle of such separation. By the absence of its agents, and in no manner responsible for the conclusions of the Council, the civil authority unquestionably reserves to itself the right to review the decisions and to deny or accept them as they are in accord or in conflict with the constitutional privileges of the Sovereign, the rights of the State and the public good. Austria in common with other advanced or advancing Catholic States, has taken a stand against the Spiritual usurpation which has been permitted for so many centuries to go on, almost without restraint. The Concordat of 1855, much less liberal for Austria than that of France of more ancient date, gives the Bishops free communication with Rome, with full power to publish its bulls and decrees. The new legislation in Austria, of a liberal character, has changed the system of public instruction, and modified the marriage law in such a way as to take the control of both from the hands of the clergy and give it to the civil authority, to which it properly belongs. This has caused much agitation among the Prelates, who, taking their order from Rome, have advised disregard of the law. The State is now obliged to be more than ever on its guard, since in the Council canons have been proposed which, if adopted, are calculated to create insubordination and menace the public peace. Certainly in our day the civil authority of no State which respects itself or wishes to be respected will permit the publication within its limits of the impudent doctrine that all laws are to be considered null and void and of no effect if they are not approved by the decrees of the Romish Church. No pretensions could be more dangerous, if the power were possessed to make them good, for the privileges most highly prized by enlightened society would be destroyed—liberty of worship, freedom of the Press, popular instruction under the direction of municipal committees, the equality of the clergy of every grade before the law, the validity of civil marriage, and whatever else of good, modern legislation, without the consent of the Church, has taken the liberty to give us. France and Italy are better grounded in the enjoyment of their rights of this sort, for in the former country time has already made them the habit of the people, and here many years of suffering from the injustice of the Church has made the population determined to resist at all hazards its usurpations. But in Austria the struggle is not half over, or but just begun. The ignorance of the inhabitants in the rural communities gave the priests almost absolute control. In Italy there is much more of municipal life.

MGR. DUPANLOUP'S LETTER.

Mgr. DUPANLOUP's last, and most remarkable letter, has found its way into Rome, as it has been printed in many of the papers of the Kingdom of Italy. One can judge of the condition of things here, by a single fact such as this, that a prelate, among the most eminent of all the fathers in council, is not allowed to publish his opinions in the city where these pretended free discussions are going on. The Bishop has addressed to the Catholic world plain words, and such as cannot help attracting the most respectful attention of all those who have wholly, or in part, escaped from the moral and intellectual slavery imposed by the Jesuitical power which still controls this seat of Catholic influence. The friends of the projected dogma are reminded that they are dragging the Papacy to the brink of a precipice, down which the plunge may be sudden. Historic facts are cited to show what losses the Hierarchy has sustained by its obstinate errors; the separation of one-half the Church in the ninth century by the Greek schism, and the loss of one-third of the remaining half in the sixteenth century by the Protestant Reformation; the fruits of which now gathered are eighty millions of Eastern schismatics on one side, and ninety millions of Protestants on the other. Mgr. DUPANLOUP asks the Ultramontane Bishop of Malines, to whom his letters are addressed, whether new obstacles are to be raised and the abyss widened between the Church and this great company of Christian polemics.

"Read the journals of America and England. I, as far as I am able, keep myself informed of the work going on in those countries. At this moment, almost half of what remains to us is in peril. We must try to regain what is lost. The courageous American, German and English Bishops are laboring for this end, and for this our heroic missionaries are giving their sweat and blood. And will you increase their difficulties by giving to a turbulent antagonism a larger field and new arms? Will you change suddenly, as was yesterday suggested to me by several American Bishops, for all the Catholic clergy living among Protestant populations, the entire ground of Catholic controversy? And among Catholic nations, such as France, Belgium, Spain, Germany, and, above all, Italy, how many there are who have no longer any faith. We must look facts in the face. I appreciate not less than yourself the many imposing Catholic demonstrations, but, so far as France is concerned, I give it my opinion that it would be among the most strange and truly puerile illusions, the belief that these lists of names subscribed, and published with so much noise, express the real state of feeling in that country. The true condition in France, and in other countries, is this: the great bodies of the State, parliaments, senates, legislative corps, State councils, general and municipal administrations, the forum, the youth in the schools, the army, the navy, commerce, arts, finances, all the liberal professions, the operatives in cities, the electors of the country—in short, the great mass of those who direct affairs—are not in the lists. And this you know, that the young men are tending to isolation and separation from the Church, holding a position of expectation and resistance, as respects the Council." And in the same strain of warning the Archbishop goes on through his long letter. "As concerns society," he adds, "I am far from sharing the high hopes founded upon your definition. To believe that proclaiming the infallibility of the Pope will make the resolution go back, is, in my opinion, one of those illusions which often, in human society, desperate parties indulge in on the eve of a supreme crisis. I am convinced that among the most profound of the revolutionists, very little concern is felt about what you will do. Are you very certain that those of Belgium will disarm before the new dogma, or will they not rather rejoice in their secret reunions? No, let us hold a great council, developing the living and fruitful power of the Church, holiness, science, and that wealth of charity and zeal which is shut up in its heart. Let us show to the races of this century that between us there exists no antagonism, and let us dissipate by declarations formal, frank and precise, all those horrible misunderstandings which separate us, and thus get back this century, which escapes from our control, and save society, which invokes our aid."

It is a pleasure to read such words addressed to the parents and guardians of the other branch of our Christian family whose fortunes have been running low by bad management. We certainly shall be among the first to give a helping hand to the reforming inebriate of Rome.

THE CARNIVAL.

The amusements of the Carnival are ended, and the severities of the Lent season are begun. In some of the Italian cities the Carnival, in the last days, took on a little animation, but here in the capital it was less lively than usual, at least out of doors. Some very pretty balls and parties were given in the palaces of citizens of wealth and title, and the ladies were not left without opportunity to display their costly jewels, silks and laces and personal charms; but with no Prince of the royal family to see and admire. The last day of the Corso had a tragic close. A ship, full-rigged and manned by a dozen young men, had been placed on a heavy car and drawn through the streets, exciting the wonder of the crowd and forming the most conspicuous object in the show. By an unlucky movement, a young man got under the wheels, and was so badly crushed as to die on the spot; and a little while after, in turning an angle of the street, the whole fabric was overturned, wounding eight or ten of those looking on—some of them so seriously that they are lying in the hospitals with not much hope of recovery. At Sienna the Carnival has had as sad an ending as it has had here. The floor of a room in an old building, in which about three hundred persons were gathered, broke down, and many were precipitated in confusion among bricks and broken boards. It was in the evening, and the sudden extinguishment of the lights, the crash and the cries of distress led to the belief that an earthquake shock had ruined the building, as a year ago, at the end of Carnival, Sienna had its joy ended by such a visitation—one not uncommon, as the city is situated in a volcanic region. The present accident was caused by a rotten beam. Several lives were lost, and others escaped with broken limbs.

WINE EXPOSITION.

Here in Florence the season of amusement has been diversified by the wine exposition, now become annual. It is a good opportunity to observe what Italy has to show of a product the most important of all its industries. It is another proof of the great enterprise of the Piedmontese, their sending as great, or greater, variety and quantity of wines than came from any other part of the Italian territory; while the conditions of soil and climate are less favorable than in the North.

ANGELICA.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Loan Adopted by the Cortes—The Motive of the Recent Agitation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, March 23, 1870.

Notwithstanding the vigorous opposition of the Union Liberals and the Republicans to the bill for the sale of the Treasury bonds, the Cortes have adopted it by 79 against 38. But the Minister made an important concession to the opposition. He promised to present in a few days a bill for the sale of the mines of Rio Territo, Almaden and Torrevieja by means of a public auction, which will be announced six months beforehand.

These two last resources of Spain will suffice to alleviate for a year the burdens of the Exchequer, but afterward, if the situation of the country is in no wise improved, there will be nothing remaining but to sell the State woods, which will fetch about 350,000,000 or 400,000,000 of reals.

At the bottom of all the political agitation which is manifesting itself in Madrid, there is one most important question, never mentioned in the papers, but which, nevertheless, remains no longer a secret.

The Union Liberals, seeing that the Republicans had struck, through Señor CASTELAS, a dangerous blow at Gen. PRIM, and all the Ministry, in consequence of their hesitation to give their attention to the questions on the order of the day, thought the opportunity had arrived for ridding themselves of Gen. PRIM and his colleagues, and as the question of the loan furnished them with a favorable ground for their maneuvers, the Liberal Union commenced at once hostilities against the Ministry, with confident expectations of victory, and hopes of taking themselves the reins of Government. Gen. PRIM saw at once that if the Carlists and the Republicans voted with the Liberals against the bill he would be in danger of seeing himself forced to retire; consequently, he looked toward the Radicals, to whom he gave the promise that, if they would grant him their support, he would break with the Liberals, and introduce all the bills in suspension since several months on account of the opposition they had encountered on the part of the Liberals, whose sympathy he was then anxious to gain. As yet, this has proved no empty promise.

The Cortes will discuss shortly the bill on civil marriages, and on the register of the civil status, held up till now by the priests exclusively. The proposed reforms in the criminal and civil codes, and those in the *code de procédure*, will also be discussed. One of the first bills to which the Cortes will give their attention will be that on the reforms in the clergy. Not only will the number of priests be considerably lessened, but the incomes of the prelates and the canons will be reduced one-third, which will save about 60,000,0000 reals yearly to the State.

On this occasion the Republicans will demand anew the complete separation of Church and State.

The Minister of the Colonies has laid before the Council of Ministers the following bills, each deputy being requested to read and study them before expressing his opinion on them; they will then be discussed in the Cortes.

Firstly, a bill concerning the municipalities of Porto Rico, the *conseils-généreuse* and the civil Governors as prefects; secondly, concerning public order; thirdly, the Electoral laws, including the elections of the municipalities, the *conseils-généreuse*, the Deputies and the Senators fourthly, concerning the privileges and duties of foreigners; and lastly, a bill for the emancipation of slaves in Porto Rico. This bill proposes that all negroes born since 29th September, 1868, shall be free. This will be one great step toward the total abolition of slavery, which cannot yet be taken into consideration, owing to the condition of the Exchequer, but which will probably be effected when Cuba has returned its Deputies.

I have it also on good authority that the Minister is preparing several other bills for the colonization of all the Spanish settlements, without exception, the establishment of the registers of the civil status, and to transfer the direction of the cemeteries from the hands of the priests to to those of the civil authorities. He will also shortly lay before the Council of Ministers a plan for the total reorganization of the tribunals, and a decree establishing the freedom of worship in the Philippine Islands and at Fernando Po. The Minister will further introduce reforms in the method of keeping accounts in the Antilles. In future these accounts will not be revised by the Council of the Indies, but by a committee appointed by the Minister of the Colonies.

The debates on all these questions will last until the middle of July, when the intolerable heat of Madrid will render it impossible for the Deputies to pursue their labors in the Cortes. During this recess, the members will study the bills concerning the Organic laws; for the debates upon these latter will only commence in November.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

Opening of the Case for the Prosecution.

THE LINE OF DEFENSE FORESHADOWED.

Interesting Testimony Against the Prisoner.

Efforts to Produce Evidence Favorable to McFarland.

Sparring Between Counsel—The Objections Sustained—The Case on the Part of the People Rested.

Yesterday was the fourth day of the trial of DANIEL McFARLAND for the alleged murder of ALBERT D. RICHARDSON. The excitement continues unabated, and long before the hour of 11 the corridors and steps leading to the General Sessions Court-room were thronged with people anxious to gain admission. The doors were, however, closely guarded by officers, and none but members of the Press, members of the Bar, the jury and other privileged persons were admitted. Thereafter no greater number than could be accommodated with seats were permitted to enter.

THE DEFENDANT

entered the Court-room about 10½ o'clock, courteously greeted a few personal friends and acquaintances and composedly perused the morning papers. Soon after his little son PERCY entered in company with Mr. McFARLAND's brother, and running up to his father, who saluted him affectionately, took a seat by his side. But two ladies were present during the day, and these were friends of Mr. McFARLAND, and, it is understood, not expected to be called as witnesses. The demeanor of the defendant was calm throughout the proceedings, but he occasionally exhibited some emotion as, in the course of the argument of Mr. GRAHAM on points of testimony, delicate allusions were made to his domestic troubles.

Shortly before 11 o'clock Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER and Mr. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, of counsel for defense, came in and took seats at the desk near McFARLAND. District-Attorney GARVIN and Ex-Judge DAVIS entered soon after, and then Recorder HACKETT took his seat upon the Bench, in company with Judge BEDFORD, who, however, remained only a short time. A little delay in the opening of the Court was occasioned by the absence of Mr. CLAUSSEN, the second juror, but he came in a few moments after 11, and soon after Mr. GRAHAM followed.

THE COURT OPENED.

The Court was then formally opened and the trial commenced. District-Attorney GARVIN's opening address to the jury was quite brief, and nothing was revealed by it beyond the fact that the prosecution would seek to prove the killing, and the infliction by the prisoner at the bar of the fatal shot. The testimony on the part of the prosecution was entirely upon these points: First, showing by the clerks of the *Tribune* publication office, the relative positions of McFARLAND and RICHARDSON at the time of and just before the shooting; the deposition of the wounded man after the shot was fired; his removal to the editorial rooms, and subsequently to the Astor House; his lingering and languishing and death on Dec. 2. The direct examination went not a step further than was necessary to complete the chain of evidence connecting the prisoner with the wounding of RICHARDSON, and the effects of such wounding, including the immediate cause of death.

The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, and in the course of it he elicited from the witnesses who saw the shooting, evidence to show that RICHARDSON had a pistol on his person at the time of the wounding; he failed, however, to show that the pistol was used by RICHARDSON. It was also sought to be shown on cross-examination that McFARLAND, at the time he was waiting behind the counter in the *Tribune* Office, was engaged in writing something upon a piece of paper, but upon this point no evidence was elicited.

One theory of defense is, it is said—and the assertion seems borne out by the questions in this part of the cross-examination—that at the time McFARLAND fired his pistol RICHARDSON had his ready for discharging, and that therefore the wounding was the result of a duel, or that the act of McFARLAND was, to a certain extent, in self-defense.

THE ASTOR HOUSE MARRIAGE.

In the cross-examination of Dr. SWAN, the surgeon who was first called to attend RICHARDSON, and who continued in attendance until his death, Mr. GRAHAM endeavored to show that the excitement caused by the "blasphemous ceremony" at the Astor House accelerated the death of RICHARDSON, and that, therefore, the defendant could not be convicted of murder. The prosecution earnestly contended against the admission of this testimony, and Mr. GRAHAM as earnestly insisted, but the Court ruled the evidence out.

One point was adroitly brought out on this cross-examination which, from the persistence with which it was urged, may be of some importance hereafter. Two photographs were sent up to Dr. SWAN with a request that he examine them to see if he could identify either. The witness identified one as that of Mrs. McFARLAND, but the prosecution objected to the next question, as to whether he saw that lady at the Astor House between Nov. 25 and Dec. 2. Mr. GRAHAM then asked who were at the bedside of deceased when he died. Witness enumerated the persons as Mr. KNOX, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. SAGE, and her daughter, Mrs. McFARLAND. The point of evidence which Mr. GRAHAM had so earnestly contended for was in and he seemed satisfied.

After the examination of Dr. SWAN, Dr. SAYRE was called, but not responding, the prosecution rested.

This was somewhat unlooked for on the part of the defense, counsel having expected that the prosecution would consume at least one day, and Mr. SPENCER therefore, at 3¼ o'clock, asked that the Court adjourn for the day in order that he might prepare himself for the opening for the defense. After some little hesitation the Recorder granted the motion, and the Court was about adjourning when Mr. GRAHAM rose to present a case of alleged gross contumacy on the part of a morning newspaper. He called the attention of the Court to a copy of that paper of Wednesday's issue, which contained what professed to be a likeness of the second juror, Mr. CLAUSSEN, but which was, Mr. GRAHAM asserted, a gross caricature, and taken in connection with the report which followed it, was intended to insult the juror. Mr. GRAHAM adverted at some length to the course this paper had pursued toward him, (Mr. GRAHAM,) and asked that the Court exercise its power and exclude the reporters of that sheet from the Court-room during the trial. The Recorder said he would take the matter under advisement.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock, the Recorder cautioning the jurors against conversing with any person or reading anything whatever in relation to the trial.

Detailed Report of the Fourth Day's Proceedings—The Case for the Prosecution Closed—The Defense to be Opened Today.

The jury having been obtained, the trial of Mr. Daniel McFarland commenced yesterday.

OPENING ADDRESS FOR THE PROSECUTION.

District-Attorney Garvin opened the case for the prosecution. He said: If your Honor please, gentlemen of the jury, a prosecuting officer for a county like that of New-York has many very solemn and important responsibilities devolved upon him in cases of the character of the one which you are about to try. He is not only required to perform his duty to the people, but he also has a duty to perform to the prisoner who is arraigned for the crime charged in the indictment, and in performing that duty it would weigh upon him with crushing weight, and there would hardly be a man found sufficiently strong, either mentally or physically, to stand up under such responsibility were it not for the fact that cases of this description are finally submitted to a jury

The New York Times, Thursday, April 2, 1891.

of twelve men was pasted upon it. The prosecuting officer is also aided by the majority of the Court who sits to decide between the people, the prisoner or the latter, in regard to all questions of law which present themselves for consideration during the trial. The jury, however, are the sole judges of the facts.

Mr. Graham—Ah! I object to that.

Mr. Graham—Well, he was looking, was he not?

Witness—Yes, Sir, he was looking; he was looking; he was looking!

Mr. Graham—Ah! I object to that.

Mr. Graham—Well, I will ask you another question. Was he looking?

Witness—I don't know what you mean by looking.

Mr. Graham—Did you see his eyes?

Witness—I saw his face.

Mr. Graham—

CURRENT NOTES.

The die is cast and we are to have our new five cent pieces from it in a few days.

Vicksburg has a deaf policeman, and arrested roysterers complain that he will not listen to reason.

The Albany Alumni of Union College are to eat, drink and be merry together on the evening of the 26th inst.

A South Carolina paper observes that party politics and pining poverty are twin sisters, and destroy any country.

It is reported that Ex-President JOHNSON is about to go to Europe, intending to be absent six months.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING is to aid Gen. BUTLER in defending the suit brought against him by the KIMBERLY Brothers of Baltimore.

The Chicago *Times* reports that there were three "unimportant conflagrations" in that city on Monday.

A Southern paper calls upon the Republicans to rally and place the "lap-stone" upon the splendid edifice they have reared.

A young woman in Montreal, who was accused of having caused the death of her brother-in-law by sitting on him when very ill, has been acquitted.

A country journal, speaking of a popular woman lecturer, remarks that her burning sentences of denunciation were as rapid and fiery as sparks from a revolving emery-wheel.

The Boston *Advertiser* urges that Massachusetts legislators be elected for two or three years, believing that it would have a tendency to shorten the annual sessions.

A Montreal telegram says that Mr. JAMES REDPATH, of that city, has subscribed $20,000 to endow a Chair of Natural Philosophy in McGill College.

A few days ago a little girl in Ithaca just before she died exclaimed: "Papa, take hold of my hand and help me across." Her father died two months ago.

It is reported in Iowa that one of the members of the State House of Representatives will marry its pretty engrossing clerk at the end of the session.

One of the Kentuckians attempting to make the run for Congress in opposition to Mr. GOLLADAY, is a gentleman who, being afflicted with paralysis of the legs, has not walked a step for nearly four years.

Hon. WILLIAM T. HOWELL, for many years an influential politician in Michigan, died suddenly on Sunday. He was United States Judge for Arizona Territory during a portion of Mr. LINCOLN'S second term.

A Colorado paper asserts that a dog which fell down an unoccupied shaft a distance of seventy feet, and remained there forty-three days, was taken out last week alive, though nearly starved.

Hon. GEO. W. BUCK, President of the Waverly National Bank, the Elmira *Advertiser* says, has received a proposition from the burglars, offering to return his bonds stolen at the time of the bank robbery, on receipt of forty cents on the dollar. The proposition comes from New-York.

They have queer ideas of fun out in Illinois. For example, the other evening a set of funny fellows entered a lodge of Good Templars while that body was in session, and, seating themselves at the secretary's table, played a game of euchre to decide who should pay for a bottle of gin which they had with them.

In denying a motion for a new trial for a condemned murderer, Judge PRIMM, of the Missouri Supreme Court, spoke severely of "that sickly, mandlin sentimentality which of late has become fashionable, and which would grant an immunity to every gigantic criminal on the assumed ground of insanity."

A Toronto paper frantically demands that a reward of $10,000 be offered for RIEL'S head, "dead or alive," in order that "the seeds of discontent may be sown among his ranks," and to place "him before the world in his true light—that of a murderer for whom justice demands the only reparation he can give."

One of the candidates for Congress in the Third District of Kentucky has published a long address to the people, in which he says: "I will never prove recreant to the high trust reposed in me, nor barter away the interest of my constituents. I am no trader. When a mere boy at school I could never swap 'jack knives' without being cheated."

The Democrats of West Virginia will hold their State Convention in Charleston, the new State capital, on Wednesday, June 8. The call is addressed to all liberal-minded men who favor the repeal of all proscriptive laws now in force in the State, and the enactment of such measures as will give the State character abroad and harmony and prosperity at home.

"Ours" ought to draw in Honolulu, if we may infer anything from a recent proclamation by the King, which says: "We, KAMEHAMEHA V., by the Grace of God, of the Hawaiian Islands, King, do proclaim that it is OUR will and pleasure, in pursuance of the provisions of OUR Constitution, that the members of the Legislative Assembly of OUR Kingdom do assemble at the Court-house, in OUR City of Honolulu," &c., &c.

The public proceedings of the second annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac, at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, to-morrow, will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. by Lieut.-Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, United States Army, President of the Society. An oration will be delivered by Major-Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE, of Rochester, and a poem by GEO. H. BOKER, of Philadelphia.

New-Haven papers commend the fidelity and thoughtfulness of Mr. DOMMOND, a railroad switchman, who, at the time of the explosion of the boiler in the chair factory in that city last week, while conscious of the fact that his loved wife and daughter were lying crushed under the ruins, dispatched a trusty messenger to flag the approaching express train, then due, and thus prevented what in all probability would have been another appalling calamity.

All the Connecticut daily papers publish full returns, by towns, of the vote on Monday. The Hartford *Courant* says Mr. ENGLISH'S majority is 832; the Hartford *Post* says it is 690; the New-Haven *Palladium* says it is 659; the New-Haven *Journal* says it is 710; the Bridgeport *Standard* says it is 793; the Norwich *Bulletin* says it is 900; the Hartford *Times* says it is 771; and the Norwich *Advertiser* says it is between 600 and 1,200.

The Toronto *Globe* of Wednesday says: "The British Minister at Washington has intimated to our Government that the American Executive has received warning of a projected Fenian raid all along the frontier from Port Huron to St. Albans. The American troops have been put on the alert to stop this threatened invasion. We are, of course, obliged to our neighbors for the warning, but are not afraid of a raid on the 15th of April, the day named for the movement. The season is a late one, and there will be mud in the West and snow in the East on that day. If it were June instead of April we might have more faith. O'NEILL will make feints during the season to occupy our minds while we are engaged with RIEL, but we have no faith that either he or his followers will make a serious attempt on the old settlements. It would cost too much and holds out no prospect of success."

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed since the last report and for the week ending Thursday, April 7, 1870:

OHIO-STONE FRONTS.

One store, Nos. 187 and 189 Cherry-street, and Nos. 452 and 454 Water-street, 50.10 by 120, basement and three stories; the New-York Seamen's Association, owner.

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Twenty-two first-class dwellings, south side of Eightieth-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenues, 18.4 by 45, basement and three stories; WILLIAM BRITT and WM. BUCKLEY, owners.

Five first-class dwellings, north side of Forty-fourth-street, 75 feet east of Lexington-avenue, 20 by 46, three stories; MCMANUS and MURPHY, owners.

Four first-class dwellings, north side of Forty-fourth-street, 175 feet east of Lexington-avenue, 25 by 46, three stories; MCMANUS and MURPHY, owners.

Three first-class dwellings, north side of Seventieth-street, 165 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 20 by 50, three stories; HENRY STALLMEYER, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, north side of Fiftieth-street, 100 feet east of Sixth-avenue, 18 by 55, four stories; N. & H. ANDRUSS, owners.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Fifty-seventh-street, 150 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 25 by 60, four stories; Mrs. E. MILLER, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, north-east corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue, 20 by 50, five stories; ABRAHAM MEAD, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Fifty-fifth-street, 75 feet west of Sixth-avenue, 21 by 60, six stories; ABRAHAM MEAD, owner.

IRON FRONTS.

Three first-class stores, Nos. 110, 112 and 114 Wooster-street, 75 by 100, five stories; BRUNER & MOORE, owners.

One store, No. 245 Grand-street, 26.3 by 88, basement and four stories; JOHN H. HELLER & SON, owners.

One store and offices, north-west corner of Broadway and Warren-street, 75.2 by 56.8, cellar, basement and four stories; R. J. LIVINGSTON, owner.

One store-house, west side of Church-street, 50 feet south of Dey-street, 17 by 18, five stories; C. GODFREY GUNTHER, owner.

BRICK AND IRON FRONTS.

One hotel, No. 44 Chatham-street, 25 by 77½ feet, basement and four stories; LEGGETT & STORMS, owner.

Three stores and tenements, Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Forsyth-street, 25 by 82 feet, cellar and five stories; I. N. LOEW, owner.

One tenement-house, west side of Third-avenue, 25 feet north of Seventy-sixth-street, 26.6x50 feet, basement and five stories; W. RAY, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, 296.3 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 18.9 by 42 feet, basement and two stories; ALEXANDER WILSON, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. 103 and 105 Essex-street, 25.8 by 63 feet, two stories; F. & J. SCHAEFFLER, owners.

One store and tenements, No. 250 West Thirtieth-street, 25 by 55, cellar and four stories; P. BASSETT, owner.

One store and tenements, south side of Twenty-third-street, 63 feet east of Avenue A, 30 by 25, cellar and five stories; JOHN HOGAN, owner.

One store and tenements, north-west corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, 19 by 50, four stories; JOSEPH V. BAURON, owner.

Seven tenement-houses, south side of Thirty-sixth-street, 200 feet west of First-avenue, 25 by 60, five stories; FRANCIS O'HARA, owner.

Four tenement-houses, north side of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, 225 feet east of Second-avenue, 25 by 50, four stories; NICHOLAS H. MOORE, owner.

Two tenement-houses, south-east corner of First-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, 25 by 50, five stories; MCMANUS & MURPHY, owners.

Two tenement houses, south side of Forty-third-street, 150 feet west of Third-avenue, 25 by 66, five stories; JAMES GILMORE, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Thirty-fourth-street, 325 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 25 by 52; basement and five stories; JOHN H. SMITH, owner.

One tenement-house, west side of Avenue A, 130 feet north of Seventy-fifth-street, 25.6 by 35; cellar and three stories; DANIEL RUSSELL, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 255 West Twenty-eighth-street, (center of lot;) 25 by 25; three stories; S. C. WILLIAMS, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 15 Suffolk-street; 25 by 62; basement and five stories; IMMEN & STEMBUE, owners.

One shop, west side of Clark-street, sixty feet south of Spring-street; 25 by 20; two stories; LORENZ BOMMER, owner.

One shop east side of Eleventh-avenue, 25 feet north of Thirty-sixth-street, 48.9 by 45, three stories; JOHN FARREL, owner.

One shop, No. 341 West Thirty-eighth-street, 25 by 22, two stories; JOHN KOPF, owner.

One stable, south side of Thirty-sixth-street, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue (rear). 49 by 13, two stories; ANDREW KERWIN, owner.

One stable, No. 39 Bedford-street, 12 by 30, two stories; — BOMDON, owner.

One stable, No. 18 Watts-street, (rear,) 10 by 16, two stories; — LEGRAND, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

Eight first-class dwellings, south side of One Hundred and First-street, 150 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 15 by 33, two stories; JAMES MURTAUGH, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, 300 feet East of Fourth-avenue, 16.8 by 40, basement and four stories; JAMES KELLY, owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 312 East Eighty-fourth-street, 25 by 20, two stories; M. KILLEEN, owner.

One store and tenements, northeast corner of Eighty-ninth-street and Avenue A, 25 by 55; two stories; M. A. VANDERAEF, owner.

One store and tenements, No. 536 West Thirty-fifth-street, 18 by 51; two stories; CATHARINE BLOODGOOD, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of buildings	95
Ohio stone front	1
Brown-stone fronts	40
Iron fronts	6
Brick and iron fronts	5
Brick fronts	31
Frame buildings	12
First-class dwellings	47
Second-class dwellings	1
Stores	6
Stores and tenements	12
Tenement-houses	21
Hotel and warehouse (each one)	2
Shops and stables (each three)	6

The New Charter and the City Hall.

Yesterday everything around the City Hall was unusually quiet. The numerous lobbyists that are accustomed to attend the meetings of the Common Council were not present. Perhaps they consider the power of that body at an end. No visitors appeared at the Mayor's office, and silence reigned supreme in the corridors and stairways of the Hall, usually so full of noise and moving masses of humanity. The Board of Aldermen did not meet. The other Board adjourned after a five-minutes' session, during which they appointed a few Notaries Public. The Mayor did not make his appearance at the Hall during the day, and consequently nothing definite could be learned as to when the new heads of departments are to be appointed, or who are to be the lucky men. The names of WM. M. TWEED, MICHAEL NORTON, NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., MATHEW T. BRENNAN and WM. V. GRIDLEY were freely spoken of as provided for.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Balance of non-enumerated motions will be disposed of, appeals from orders made by Judge CARDOZO, and the following cases on the enumerated calendar:

Nos.	Nos.
1—Sauran vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	14—Benedict vs. Wolff.
2—Fessenden vs. Swift.	16—Gordon vs. Quigley.
3—Vetterlien vs. Callman.	17—Pike vs. Orcutt.
4—Bishop vs. Taggart.	18—Lanier vs. The Barnard Banking Co.
7—Parker vs. Barrett.	26—Tracy vs. McElroen.
10—Laheny vs. Dupasseur.	27—Coggill vs. McAloney.
11—Cochran vs. Dinsmore, Prest., &c.	28—Stratton vs. Smith.
12—Goddard vs. Mallory.	29—Hiestand vs. Otis.
13—Hunt vs. Sanger.	30—Perkins vs. McDavitt.
	31—Wright vs. Rowland.
	32—McKee vs. Burrell.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.	Nos.
60—Brown vs. Gatcoigne.	142—Dutchess Co. Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Bouck.
69—Banford vs. McGovern.	156—In re petition of Hearn.
84—Allaire vs. Meyers.	157—In re petition of Heeber.
86—Thompson vs. Healy.	174—Wenbeyer vs. Sackendorf.
87—Same vs. Same.	177—Benners vs. Morrell.
95—Bowne vs. Leveridge.	
98—Dunn vs. Mallory.	
126—Day vs. Tibbitts.	

The calendar commences at No. 189—Schettle vs. Smith.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
630—Winslow vs. Schultz.	908—Dusenbury vs. Leland.
856—Moss vs. Crane.	910—Gicouria vs. Plympton.
874—Jones vs. Hayden.	414—Moense vs. Cox.
892—Mansfield vs. Stover.	916—McGuire vs. Stirk.
894—Hellman vs. Oberstiller.	918—Auspach vs. Wolf.
895—Simer vs. O'Donnell.	924—Thayer vs. Ostrander.
898—Garvey vs. Cullen.	925—Ryan vs. Heath.
904—Cutler vs. Loffey.	

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
295—Walker vs. Polhamus.	881—O'Connell vs. McCormick.
512—Nelson vs. Carr.	882—Darrow vs. Fowler.
713—Thompson vs. Wasson.	884—Menoede vs. Klein.
808—Stiger vs. Chamberlain.	886—Hertz vs. Brown.
717—Ezrg vs. Claflin.	887—Thurston vs. Frank.
3303—Kohn vs. Watts.	888—Farrell vs. Reiley.
879—Tallman vs. Gordon.	889—Coverly vs. Cook.
880—Galligan vs. Gillespie.	893—Lattin vs. Currey.
	905—Wehle vs. Young.
	906—Voorhis vs. Codling.

KINGS COUNTY COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Barnard, J.

Nos.	Nos.
13—Henshaw vs. Rowland.	184—Talmage et al. vs. Crandall et al.
21—Gleason vs. Calligan.	186—Marten vs. Fisher.
83—Wood vs. Central Park, N. & E. River R. R. Co.	187—Pray vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
162—Pratt vs. Bruns.	188—Johnson vs. Friel.
163—Whitman vs. Weber et al.	189—L. I. Brick Co. vs. Georghegan & Riley.
165—Palmer vs. Rosenfield et al.	190—Lunde vs. Bayer.
166—Romero vs. A. Toscano.	191—Reither vs. Ellenberger et al.
167—Romero vs. L. Toscano.	192—Le Baron vs. Kingsley.
168—Romero vs. R. Toscano.	193—Bond vs. Minaldi.
169—Bendall vs. Alsena.	194—Percy vs. Palu.
170—Romero vs. Belancourt.	195—Turnbull vs. McDonald et al.
171—Weigens vs. Lanzer et al.	196—Atlantic Nat. Bank vs. Smith et al.
172—Oakes vs. Tasker.	197—Same vs. Same.
173—Doberty vs. La Sala.	199—Burnett vs. Kimball et al.
174—Hoyt et al. vs. Stuart et al.	200—Gadeke vs. Murphy.
178—Culver & Washington vs. West. Union Tel. Co.	201—Rand vs. Rand.
179—Walsh vs. Walsh.	202—McCanally vs. Searll.
182—Mitting vs. Husted et al.	203—McCanally vs. Nelson et al.
	204—McLoughlin et al. vs. Miller et al.
	205—Bruff vs. Lambert.
	205½—— vs. —.
	206—Buckley vs. Stanton.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Thompson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
65—Davis vs. Ayres.	93—Boylan vs. Father Matthew M. T. A. T. B. S. No. 1, of Brooklyn.
66—Hoar vs. Lee.	94—Carroll vs. Brooklyn R. R. Co., (City.)
80—Richardson vs. Swift.	95—Riley et al. vs. Kelsey.
83—Wegan et al. vs. Antrim.	96—Gross vs. Lenz.
84—Lallan vs. O'Leary.	98—Vreeland vs. Hildreth, Sr.
86—Neal vs. Otterson.	100—Shirley et al. vs. Kirby et al.
87—Washburn vs. Rowan	101—Kayser vs. Campbell, Sheriff.
88—Culhene vs. Connery.	
89—McKee vs. De Barry.	
90—McGivney vs. Murphy.	
91—Amson et al. vs. Cohen.	
92—Brown et al. vs. Townsend.	

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Joseph W. Hancox vs. Steam-boat Syracuse.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This is a case of collision, in which the facts, as found by the Circuit Court, are as follows: The collision occurred on the Hudson River on the morning of the 18th of May, 1866, between 1 and 2 o'clock, opposite the buoy situated on the west bank of Percy's Beach, near Hudson, between a tow of the steam-boat and the *Rip Van Winkle*, owned by Hancox. The *Syracuse* was descending the river, on the west side, with her tows lashed [illegible] the *Rip Van Winkle* was on her usual trip from New-York to Troy, and came upon the west side to a point called [illegible] Hollow, the usual place for crossing to the east side, and [illegible] one whistle was blown to indicate that she intended to pass the vessels on the west side to the right, which was answered by the *Syracuse* and also by the *Jas. Johnson*, another steamer, with several tows, descending ahead of the *Syracuse*. After blowing the whistle and receiving the response, she immediately took a course diagonally across the river toward the eastern shore, and while on this course across the river encountered the barge on the larboard side the *Syracuse*, resulting in serious damage to the *Rip Van Winkle*. The libel places the fault of the *Syracuse* exclusively on the fact that the course of the *Rip Van Winkle* was such that there was abundant room left in the channel, between here and the west shore, for the *Syracuse*, with her two tows, to have passed down safely, but that she altered her course by a sudden sheer into the river, and thereby caused the collision. The Circuit Court were of opinion that the libelant failed to sustain this position, but that, on the contrary, the *Syracuse* had established the fact that no such sheer was made, but that she slowed immediately on hearing the whistle of the *Rip Van Winkle*, and that the effect of stopping the vessel was to turn her head to the west, in consequence of the larboard barge being heavier laden and drawing a greater depth than the starboard tow. Thus was held to repel the allegation of the *Rip Van Winkle*, and, being established, the fact was clear that there was abundance of room in the channel for the *Rip Van Winkle* to have passed in safety. It was also held that the *Rip Van Winkle* was clearly in fault in keeping up her high rate of speed while crossing the river. The decree of the District Court in favor of the *Rip Van Winkle* was reversed and the libel dismissed. The cause thence comes here, the appellant maintaining the theory of the District Court that the *Syracuse* was at fault in keeping too far to the eastward.

D. McMahon for appellant; R. D. Benedict for appellee.

UNITED STATES COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

IN ADMIRALTY.

Before Judge Benedict.

The Stephens and Condit Transportation Company vs. The Steam-tug Ypsilon and the Schooner A. R. Wetmore.—A complaint has been filed, stating that the libelants are owners of the steam-tug *Thomas R. Way*, which, as alleged, was, on the 24th March, 1870, while moored at Pier No. 27 North River, severely damaged by collision with the said schooner, while in tow of said tug, and owing to the fault of those in charge. The sum libeled for is $2,000.

For libelants, Barney, Butler & Parsons.

Owners of the Santiago de Cuba vs. Jacob Lorillard.—This is one of the actions arising out of the sinking of the steam-tug *Brunette*, owned by the defendant. The proctors for the defendant had entered a petition containing the following points, upon which the ruling of the Court was given yesterday: 1. That the process under which the *Fuseta*, a vessel belonging to the defendant was attached, should be vacated, since the defendant had been willing and anxious to put in an appearance. As no appearance had been filed, the Court sustained the process. 2. That the Court should fix the amount of the bond to be deposited in lieu of the custody of said vessel. Amount fixed at $25,000. 3. That the defendant is entitled to the benefit of the act which was passed on the 3d March, 1851, whereby the liability of owners is limited to the value of the vessel and her pending freight; and 4. That the Court appoint trustees to receive and hold the vessel against which the suit is directed, and thereby relieve the defendant of any further liability. The Court held that the two latter could not be raised in the present action, but might be brought up under a special and separate motion. The question is one of some interest, as the law referred to has not, it is believed, in any single case been taken advantage of. In another action Mr. Lorillard libels the *Santiago de Cuba* for sinking the *Brunette*; in this, he defends a libel brought to recover damages done to the *Santiago de Cuba* from the collision which is here alleged to have been chargeable to the *Brunette*. Any application of the law of 1851 would, therefore, materially alter his position in the litigation.

For libelants, Barney, Butler & Parsons, represented by Mr. Stillman; for respondents, Mann & Parsons.

Edward Dayton, of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, was yesterday discharged in bankruptcy.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 7.

By Judge Ingraham.

Pope *vs.* Davis; motion denied with $5 costs.

Hatch *vs.* Zimmer; report confirmed.

Forman *vs.* Booth; motion granted on payment of $10 costs of answer and $10 costs of motion, &c.

Sturgis *vs.* Ricard; motion granted, $10 costs to defendant to abide the event.

Western Mutual Life Insurance Company *vs.* Baldwin; motion granted.

Murray *vs.* Gordon; see memoranda of decision.

Day *vs.* Chovey; motion granted and guardian appointed.

Merritt *vs.* Douglass, Hernden *vs.* Barry, and Shortland *vs.* Van Nostrand; motions granted.

Butler *vs.* The First National Bank of Memphis, and Redmond *vs.* Masterson; motions granted with $10 costs in each case.

Sherman *vs.* Trafford; motion granted unless plaintiffs discontinue in ten days.

Schomberg *vs.* Applegate, and Halske *vs.* Merritt; motions granted.

Harmon *vs.* Trafford; motion denied, with leave to renew if plaintiff does not discontinue.

Van Wyck *vs.* Bauer; motion granted on defendant stipulating with $10 costs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 7, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'62..	110⅝	200	Cum. Coal Pf.....	32½
72,000	U. S. 5-20 C.. '64	110	200	West. Un. Tel.....	32⅞
10,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'68...	109⅝	100	do.........b10	32⅝
20,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'65...	110¼	300	do...........	33
10,000	do...........	110⅝	200	Boston W. P......	17
71,500	U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new...........	108⅝	200	do...........	16⅞
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.	109⅝	1000	Pac. Mail........	37⅜
15,000	do........s3	109⅝	25	do...........	37¼
77,500	do...........	109⅝	300	do.........b3	37⅜
1,000	do...........	109⅝	200	do...........	37½
35,000	Tenn.St.6s, x. c.	59½	200	do...bet. call	37¼
2,000	do...........	59½	100	Adams Ex.....s60	61
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n. s30...........	52¼	12	A. M. U. Ex.......	38
50,000	do...........	52½	100	U. S. Ex..........	44½
10,000	Va. St. 6s, x. c. s30...........	69	150	do...........	44¼
10,000	do...........	70	100	do...bet. call	43⅞
7,500	Vir. St.6s, new.	69¾	310	N. Y. C. & H. R.	92⅝
10,000	Ga. St. 7s......	93	300	do.........b3	92½
1,000	Mo. St. 6s......	93	100	do.........b10	92⅝
10,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bs.	91	100	do...bet. call	92⅜
10,000	Cal. 7s.........	112	200	Reading.........	98¼
2,000	Ohio 6s, '75......	102	50	do...........	98⅛
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	93½	10,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer........	89⅝
8,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s,'83	92½	10,000	do.........c	89⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s,'76	103	20,000	do...bet. call	89⅝
5,000	Mich. S. 2d M..	97½	400	Lake S. & M. S...	87
5,000	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.........	91⅝	300	do...bet. call	87
1,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M.........	84⅝	3000	do...........	87⅛
2,000	do...........	84¾	86	Panama R........	145
1,000	A. & T. H. Inc.	81½	200	Ill. Cen.........	139
5,000	N. J. Cen. n. b.	99	660	Clev. & Pitts.....	100
1,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st M.....	104	50	Chic. & N. W.....	73
2,000	St. L. & I. M.1st M. bds........	87½	200	do.........b30	73⅜
5,000	Ohio & Miss. Con. Bds.....	88	300	do.........c	73⅜
1,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M........	80½	600	do...bet. call	73¼
10,000	do...........	80⅝	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf...	84⅝
10,000	do...........	80½	150	C., C., Cin.& I.R..	74½
6,000	Col., C. & Ind.C. 2d M.........	60⅜	500	Mil. & St. P.....	60⅝
12,000	Tol., P. & W.1st West. Div....	79	100	do.........b3	60⅝
7	Bank of America	146	800	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	73⅜
100	Bank Commerce..	124¼	100	Tol., W. & W.....	46½
10	Bank of Republic	117	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.........	93⅝
100	Del. & H. Canal..	117	900	do...........	94
100	Canton Co........	64½	1000	do.........s60	93½
400	do...bet. call	64½	600	Ohio & Miss......	29⅜
			65	Morris & Essex..	90½
			75	do....bet. call	90⅝
			200	Bos., H. & E. R.	4⅝
			100	H. & St.Jos. R....	105½
			100	Col., C. & Ind. C.	17⅛
			200	Dub.& S. C. R.b.c	108⅛
			200	St. L. & Iron M. bet. call......	43

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2¼ P. M.

$15,000	U. S. 6s,'81, C.	114¼	$60,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'67	109⅝
5,000	U. S.5-20 C.,'62..	110⅝	25,000	do...........	109⅝
500	do...........	110⅝	10,000	do.........b3	109⅝
110,000	U. S. 5-20C.,'65, new...........	108⅝	20,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '67,	108⅝
10,000	do........s3	108⅝	1,000	U. S.5s.10-40 C...	105⅝
19,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65. s3...........	110	25,000	do...........	105⅝
19,000	do...........	110	1,000	do......small	105¼
			2,200	do...........	105⅝
			65,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....	111⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St.6s,n., s30...........	52½	100	Cum. C. Pf........	32
10,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	70	100	Mariposa Pf......	13
10,000	Vir. St. 6s, new	69½	10,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer..........	89⅝
24,000	Ga. St. 7s......	93	100	Erie.............	25⅛
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s. n.	22	50	do...........	25
8,000	N. Car. St. 6s...	46½	200	Reading.........	98⅜
6,000	Union P. 1st M	84½	200	L. S. & M. So.....	87⅛
6,000	Col.,C.&Ind.C., 2d M.........	62⅜	700	do...bet. call	87⅛
2,000	C. & N. W. Con. conv. bs....	90	100	do...........	87⅛
10,000	Chi., St. L. & Jack'nville 1st	90	1100	do...........	87⅛
200	Pacific Mail.....	36⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R.......	140
500	do....bet. call	36⅞	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf. bet. call......	85
1000	do...........	36⅞	400	N. J. Cen. R......	103⅛
200	do...........	36⅞	10	do...........	103⅛
100	U. S. Ex. Co......	43⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. R...	60
300	N.Y.C. & H.R.R.	91⅞	100	Del., L. & W. R.	103
53	do...........	92⅛	25	T., W. & W......	46⅛
100	do...bet. call	92	100	Pitts.,Ft.W. & C. Guar.........	94
100	do...........	92⅛	100	Ohio & Miss......	29⅜
100	do...........	92	65	Morris & Essex..	90½

THURSDAY, April 7—P. M.

The market for Money in Wall-street has settled down at 6 ₰ cent. on call loan and 7 ₰ cent. on good paper. In some instances, since last week, the Banks have marked up their call loans to 7 ₰ cent., but the balances offered in this way by private lenders at 6 ₰ cent. are, at present, quite equal to the demand from the Brokers. The real situation seems to be that there is not sufficient business doing on the Stock Exchange and too little speculation in the Gold Room to give very active employment to Money on any terms. The Gold Room was especially dull to-day, the fluctuations being scarcely ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. The foreign Exchanges are stiff, and partly on the belief of some of the leading Bankers that Gold is more likely to advance than decline upon the present price, and that the export of Gold will have to be relied upon to cover Exchange after the 1st or 15th of May; but this opinion fails to impress itself upon the Gold market, while it has, on the other hand, induced remitters, to some extent, to cover their obligations abroad, and also to induce the settlement of London credits in advance of their maturity. The Treasury is growing very rich in Gold from the Customs revenue, and will hold in the ownership of the Government over eighty millions by the close of the present month, and probably $110,000,000 altogether. The Customs at this port alone in the six business days of April amount to nearly three million of dollars.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were strong in the forenoon, and so continued after the accepted offers to sell 5-20s, to the Sinking Fund, by the Treasury, up to 3 o'clock, when, on some Washington "specials" about the Funding bill, the price of 1867s fell off to 109⅝@109¾ ₰ cent., after sales had been made earlier in the day at 109¾ ₰ cent. The May and November 1862s and 1865s were exceptionally strong through the day, the offerings of the Coupon Bonds of these issues being unequal to the demand for transmission to Europe.

In other departments of the Exchange the Southern State Bonds were rather weaker on new Tennessees and steady on the other States. The Railways manifested increased firmness late in the day, and there was a considerable business done in Lake Shore, Fort Wayne, Reading and North-west Common at advancing figures. The story of interference by the Pennsylvania Legislature with the Cleveland and Erie division of the Lake Shore consolidation seems to have expended itself, and strong orders to buy the stock were filled at an advance of ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. on the last price of Wednesday. In the Miscellaneous Shares there was a large business done in Pacific Mail, opening at an advance of ¼ ₰ cent. but returning to the late quotation of yesterday.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. Exchange on London firm at 108⅞ ₰ cent., on Paris the rate advanced to f. 5.22½ @f. 5.21¼ to the dollar.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, APRIL 7.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	106½	105⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅝	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅝	109¼
American Gold Coin	112	112⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	52½	52¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92½	92⅛
N.Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	89⅞	89½
Reading Railroad	98⅛	98⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	117	116⅝
North-western Common	73½	73¼
North-western Preferred	84½	84¾
Pacific Mail Company	36⅞	36⅞
St. Paul Preferred	74	73⅞
St. Paul Common	61	60
Lake Shore	86⅞	87⅜
Erie	25	25
Ohio and Mississippi	29¼	29⅜
New-Jersey Central	103½	104¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 7.

General balance yesterday	$83,318,859 13
Gold receipts	590,263 60
Gold payments	1,039,501 68
Gold balance	79,705,068 72
Currency receipts	1,194,946 06
Currency payments	758,995 33
Currency balance	3,507,100 51
General balance	83,626,546 79
Customs	562,000 00

The Public Funds were generally firm through the day, and the May and November 5-20 coupons ¼ ₰ cent. higher than yesterday, while the January and July 1867s were in request at 109¼@109⅜ ₰ cent. The offers of all descriptions of 5-20s to the Sinking Fund at the Treasury today amounted to $2,937,-800, of which a million of dollars was taken at prices ranging 106.48 to 107.20 ₰ cent. and accrued Gold interest, to be be added and paid in Gold at the Treasury. The following are the offers to sell and the accepted offers at the Treasury:

OFFERS TO SELL UNITED STATES 5-20S, APRIL 7.

Chase & Higginson.	**Humbert Bros.**
$50,000 '65, c., n.........106.98	$5,000 '67, c..........107.24
10,000 '65, c., n.........107.02	8,500 '65, c., n.........107
Marx & Co.	600 '65, c., n.........106.48
50,000 '65, c., n.........106.96	1,300 '65, r., n.........106.48
25,000 '65, c., n.........107.09	52,000 '67, r.........107.35
25,000 '65, c., n.........107.15	25,000 '65, c., n.........107.25
25,000 '65, c., n.........107.21	**Drexel, Winthrop & Co.**
Jay Cooke & Co.	18,000 '62, r.........106.90
131,300 '62, r.........107.67	20,000 '65, r., n.........106.90
2,000 '64, r.........107.67	20,000 '65, c., n.........107.12
4,500 '65, r.........107.67	20,000 '65, c.........107.30
11,100 '65, r., n.........107.67	20,000 '65, c.........107.50
12,850 '67, r.........107.67	20,000 '65, c.........107.60
238,250 '65, c., n.........107.67	20,000 '65, c.........107.70
Reid, Leo & Content.	20,000 '65, c.........107.80
900 '65, n.........106.99	20,000 '65, c.........107.90
100 '64.........106.99	60,000 '65, c.........107.99
5,000 '65, n.........107.23	**M. Herschell.**
15,000 '65, n.........107.49	25,000 '67 c.........108.05
25,000 '65, n.........107.24	**Frank & Gans.**
25,000 '65, n.........107.48	89,000 '65, r., n.........107.13
50,000 '65, n.........107.74	1,000 '65, r.........107.13
Friedman & Salomon.	50,000 '64, c.........107.13
9,500 '65, r., n.........106.99	**Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.**
55,000 '65, c., n.........106.99	50,000 '67, c.........107.81
20,000 '65, n.........107.40	50,000 '67, c.........107.74
Henry Clews & Co.	**Hatch & Foote.**
100,000 '67, c.........107.70	150 '65, r.........107.09
Vermilye & Co.	5,000 '65, n.........107.09
22,000 '62, r.........106.95	1,500 '62, ind.........107.09
500 '62, ind.........106.95	1,000 '62, r.........107.09
1,500 '65, r., o.........106.95	5,200 '64.........107.21
76,000 '65, c., n.........107	1,100 '65, c.........107.34
100,000 '65, c., n.........107.04	4,000 '67, r.........107.21
100,000 '65, c., n.........107.10	**Cammann & Co.**
100,000 '65, c., n.........107.20	5,000 '65, c., n.........107.28
100,000 '65, c., n.........107.30	5,000 '65, c., n.........107.27
Lawrence Brothers & Company.	**Baker & Kitchen.**
40,000 '62, r.........107	5,000 '65, r., n.........106.81
Williams & Bostwick.	55,000 '67, r.........107.27
8,000 '67, c.........108.12	40,000 '65, c., n.........107.26
C. M. Schoepp, Jr.	25,000 '65, c., n.........107.36
19,200 '62, r.........107.13	25,000 '65, c., n.........107.46
Dodge, Kimball & Moore.	25,000 '65, c., n.........107.46
5,000 '65, r., n.........107.70	25,000 '65, c., n.........107.56
5,050 '65, c.........107.70	**Fisk & Hatch.**
5,250 '67, c.........107.85	40,000 '62, r.........107.20
J. H. Welch.	3,000 '62, c.........107.20
6,000 '62, r.........107	17,000 '64, r.........107.20
Ed. Sweet & Co.	31,000 '64, c.........107.20
50,000 '67, c.........107.48	2,000 '65, c.........107.20
50,000 '67, c.........107.60	3,000 '65, r., n.........107.20
10,000 '64, c.........106.98	37,000 '65, c., n.........107.20
5,000 '67, c.........106.73	68,000 '67, r.........107.20
3,000 '65, c.........106.73	26,000 '67, c., n.........107.20
Bates & Brown.	3,000 '68, c.........107.20
15,000 '65, c., n.........107.22	**Ed. L. Lee.**
10,000 '64, c.........107.59	6,000 '65, n.........106.67
J. J. Studwell.	10,000 '65, n.........106.92
90,000 '67, r.........107.00½	5,400 '67.........107.54
Maxwell & Graves.	9,000 '64.........107.04
20,000 '67, r.........107.41	$2,937,800

ACCEPTED OFFERS TO SELL UNITED STATES 5-20S.

Marx & Co.	**Baker & Kitchen.**
$50,000 '65, c., n.........106.96	$5,000 '65, r., n.........106.82
25,000 '65, c., n.........107.09	**Ed. L. Lee.**
25,000 '65, c., n.........107.15	6,000 '65, n.........106.67
Reid, Leo & Content.	9,000 '64.........107.04
900 '65, n.........106.99	10,000 '65, n.........106.92
100 '64.........106.99	**Humbert & Bros.**
Friedman & Salomon.	8,500 '65, c., n.........107
9,500 '65, r., n.........106.99	600 '65, c., n.........106.48
55,000 '65, c.........106.99	1,300 '65, r., n.........106.48
Lawrence Bros. & Co.	**Chase & Higginson.**
40,000 '62, r.........107	50,000 '65, c.........106.98
Chas. M. Schott, Jr.	10,000 '65, c.........107.02
19,200 '62, r.........107.13	**John H. Welsh.**
Ed. Sweet & Co.	6,000 '62, r.........107
10,000 '64, c.........106.98	**Fisk & Hatch.**
5,000 '67, c.........106.73	40,000 '62, r.........107.20
3,000 '65, c.........106.73	17,000 '64, r.........107.20
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	10,000 '65, c., n.........107.20
18,000 '62, r.........106.90	9,300 '67, r.........107.20
20,000 '65, r., n.........106.90	26,000 '67, c.........107.20
20,000 '65, c., n.........107.12	**Vermilye & Co.**
Frank & Gans.	22,000 '62, r.........106.95
89,000 '65, r., n.........107.13	500 '62, c., ind.........106.95
1,000 '67, r.........107.13	1,500 '65, r., o.........106.95
50,000 '64, c.........107.13	76,000 '65, c., n.........107
Hatch & Foote.	100,000 '65, c., n.........107.04
150 '65, r., n.........107.09	100,000 '65, c., n.........107.10
5,000 '65, n.........107.09	40,950 '65, c., n.........107.20
1,500 '62, ind.........107.09	
3,000 '62, r.........107.09	$1,000,000

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₰ cent. reg., 1881	114	5-20 coup., 1865	110
6 ₰ cent. coup., 1881	114¼	5-20 coup., n. 1, 1865	108⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	106⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	109¼
5-20 coup., 1862	110⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅜
5-20 reg., 1864	106⅝	10-40 reg.	105¼
5-20 coup., 1864	109⅝	10-40 coup.	105⅜
5-20 reg., 1865	106⅝	6s currency	111¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	59	Ohio 6 ₰ cent., '75	102
Tennessee 6s, n. bonds	52½	Ohio 6 ₰ cent., '81	102
Virginia 6s, ex coupon	70	Ohio 6 ₰ cent., '86	103½
Virginia 6s, n. bonds	69½	Illinois Canal bds., '70	100
Georgia 6s	88	Illinois coupon 6s, '77	100
Georgia 7s, new bonds	92⅝	Illinois coupon 6s, '79	100½
North Carolina 6s	46½	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	22	Michigan 6 ₰ cent., '73	97
South Carolina 6s	88	Michigan 6 ₰ cent., '78	95
S. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	82	Michigan 6 ₰ cent., '83	95
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct	82	Michigan 7 ₰ cent., '78	98
Missouri 6s	92½	Mich. 7 ₰ ct. War L.	100
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss	92½	N. Y. Reg. Bty. L.	109½
Louisiana 6s	74	N. Y. Coupon Bty. L.	109½
Louisiana 6s, n. bonds	72½	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	104½
Louisiana 6s, Levee b.	76½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
Louisiana 8s, Levee b.	91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105
California 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105
California 7s, large b.	110¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	105
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	105
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	105
Alabama 8s	96		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92½	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	98½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Morris & Essex 1st	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	89	Morris & Essex 2d	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	94	N. J. Cen. New B'ds.	98½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	87	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	104
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	80	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	97½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	90	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	93
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	103	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	95
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	120	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	92
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₰c. 1st	112	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	76½
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2d	97½	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₰c.	101	Chic. & Alton Inc.	89½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96	Ohio & Miss. 1st	97½
Cen. Pac. Bonds	91½	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.	87

Union Pac. 1st Bonds	84¾	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c. '75	110	Pacific R. R. Bonds	89
Alton & T. H. 1st	[illegible]	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	82¼
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	81	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	101
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	91	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3.10	89½
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	90	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d.	87
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	87	Mil. & St. P. 2d	92½
Consol'd 7 ₰ c. conv.	89¼	Mar. & Cin. 1st	91½
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts.	95	Chic. & Mil. 1st	91½
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	89	Chic. & Gt. East. 1st	80½
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	78½	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	89½
Gt. West. 1st, '88	101	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	61½
Gt. West. 2d, '93	92	Bos., H. & Erie guar.	35
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	83	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	95	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	79
Gal. & Chic. 2d	94		

And the following for the City Banks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	139	St. Nicholas	113
Manhattan	142	Commonwealth	114
Merchants'	124½	Importers' & Traders'	146
Mechanics'	139	Park	165½
America	146	Manuf. & Merchants	100
City	215	Central National	108
Phenix	107	Fourth National	105
Tradesmen's	154	Ninth National	110½
Greenwich	217	Oriental	150
National	115	Bankers' & Brokers' A.	110½
Merchants' Exchange	100	Del. & Hudson Canal	117
State of New-York	108	Cumberland Coal Pf.	32
Commerce	124	American Coal	38
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	123	Canton Co., Baltimore	63½
Ocean	85	Western Union Tel.	33
Mercantile	120	Quicksilver Mining	9¼
American Exchange	114	Mariposa Mining	6
Chatham	170	Mariposa Preferred	12¾
Bank of the Republic	115	Mariposa Trustee Cer	42½
Irving	116	Boston Water Power	16¾
Metropolitan	140	Adams Express	61
Grocers'	117	Wells-Fargo Express	19¼
East River	106	American Express	38
Nassau	107	United States Ex.	43¾
Shoe and Leather	168	Merchants' Union Ex	6
Corn Exchange	125	Pacific Mail	37½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100½	100¾
City 6s, New	102½	102¾
Camden and Amboy	119¾	120
Pennsylvania Central	115⅛	115¾
Reading	98½	98⅝
Lehigh Valley	55	55¼
Catawissa Preferred	36⅞	37
Philadelphia and Erie	28½	28¾
Northern Central	48	48¾
Lehigh Navigation	33⅞	34
Lehigh Gold Loan	89⅞	90

It is satisfactory to hear that the Elevated Railway for City passenger transit from Battery-place, on the west side of the town in the direction of Yonkers, to which point the present concession extends, is proving a decided success. The cars are now running from Battery-place to Thirty-first-street, and experimental or excursion trips have been frequent in the last few days at the speed of sixteen or seventeen minutes each way. The chief drawback is that for the present there is only one track.

The resignation of Mr. GEORGE H. BROADHED, for twenty years Secretary of the Stock Exchange, was announced yesterday, because of infirmity of eyesight and the necessity for rest. The cause of the retirement of this popular and efficient officer is deeply regretted, as his services were always warmly appreciated by the members of the Exchange.

The sudden decease from hemorrhage of the lungs, of Mr. CHARLES M. WHEELOCK, a member of the Stock Exchange, took place in a drug-store in Eighth-avenue, this morning. Mr. WHEELOCK had been in delicate health for several years past. He leaves no family.

Attention is called to the advertisement in another part of the TIMES of the sale of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Mortgage Bonds by Messrs. J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

The following is the quarterly statement of the National Banks of the City of New-York:

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 22, 1870.	March 24.
Capital	$72,808,600	$72,937,895
Net profits	26,312,583	27,140,488
Circulation	34,543,496	34,400,310
Due banks	65,931,695	70,644,499
Due depositors	137,773,493	125,980,975
Unpaid dividends	381,087	172,159
Totals	$337,750,954	$331,276,326
RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts	$167,881,825	$178,170,295
Stocks	54,489,601	56,329,042
Real estate	7,527,864	7,649,696
Due from banks	13,429,878	11,016,964
Cash items and bank notes	6,420,427	4,141,743
Specie	26,884,648	25,589,409
Legal tenders	50,809,612	48,035,816
Overdrafts	307,099	302,301
Totals	$337,750,954	$331,276,326

The following are the Capitals and Undivided Profits of the National Banks of the City of New-York:

Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.
Bank of New-York	$3,000,000	$781,490
Merchants' National	3,000,000	802,932
Mechanics' National	2,000,000	862,525
Union National	1,500,000	783,328
Phenix National	1,800,000	280,327
National City Bank	1,000,000	1,065,245
Tradesmen's National	1,000,000	558,982
Fulton National	600,000	532,788
Chemical National	300,000	2,094,420
Merchants' Ex. National	1,235,000	104,955
Gallatin National	1,500,000	608,695
Nat. Butchers' and Drovers'	800,000	303,140
Mechanics' and Traders' Nat.	600,000	377,043
Leather Manufacturers'	600,000	595,441
Seventh Ward National	500,000	83,010
National Bank of the State	2,000,000	540,570
American Exchange National	5,000,000	1,353,533
National Bank of Commerce	10,000,000	3,350,169
National Broadway Bank	1,000,000	1,599,663
Ocean National Bank	1,000,000	120,277
Mercantile National Bank	1,000,000	274,832
National Bank of Republic	1,500,000	376,062
Chatham National Bank	450,000	244,894
Hanover National Bank	1,000,000	213,053
Irving National Bank	500,000	70,081
Metropolitan National Bank	4,000,000	1,852,271
National Citizens' Bank	400,000	251,000
Market National Bank	1,000,000	366,690
St. Nicholas National Bank	1,000,000	143,471
National Shoe and Leather	1,000,000	764,056
Continental National Bank	2,000,000	121,799
Bank of Commonwealth	750,000	83,358
Marine National Bank	400,000	129,434
Atlantic National Bank	300,000	67,701
Importers' and Traders'	1,500,000	850,473
National Park Bank	2,000,000	1,416,152
National Mechanics' Banking	500,000	172,712
East River National Bank	350,000	130,372
Fourth National	5,000,000	745,148
Central National	3,000,000	293,523
Second National	300,000	181,931
Ninth National	1,202,895	179,616
First National	500,000	444,146
Third National	1,000,000	215,263
New-York National Exchange	500,000	7,558
Tenth National	1,000,000	260,653
Bowery National	250,000	112,680
Fifth National	150,000	83,351
Sixth National	200,000	67,351
Eighth National	250,000	51,789
New-York County National	200,000	242,603
National Currency	100,000	39,385
American National	500,000	9,368
Total	$72,937,895	$27,140,488

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 7, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	51	Shipstuffs, bbls	465
Cotton, bales	827	Crude Turp., bbls	117
Copper, bbls	78	Tar, bbls	488
Dried Fruit, pks	20	Resin, bbls	1,843
Eggs, bbls	2,935	Petroleum, ref., bbls	669
Flour, bbls	8,230	Beef, pks	115
Corn-meal, bags	1,900	Grease, pks	100
Wheat, bushels	43,150	Butter, pks	618
Corn, bushels	1,000	Cheese, pks	382
Oats, bushels	2,596	Peanuts, bushels	294
Malt, bushels	630	Rice, pks	75
Grass-seed, bushels	492	Starch, boxes	1,000
Flaxseed, bushels	74	Tobacco, hhds	108
Beans, bushels	429	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	153
Hemp, bales	24	Whisky, bbls	617
Leather, sides	1,381	Wool bales	527

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Tarifa*, for Liverpool—3,595 bbls. Resin, 8,950 bushels Wheat, 412 bales Cotton, 10 cases Worsteds, 200 tcs. Beef.

By the ship *American Congress*, for London—4,487 lbs. Bees-wax, 63,703 lbs. Tallow, 116 crotches Mahogany, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 200 cases Spermaceti, 33 pks. Lamps, 6,025 bbls. Flour, 230,108 lbs. Oil-cake, 10 boxes Gayetty Papers, 4,800 Staves, 5 kegs Antimony, 101 boxes Clocks, 500 cks. Zinc, 40 cks. Paint, 227 bbls. Resin, 5 cases Cotton Gins, 625 gallons Sperm Oil.

By the bark *Sirian Star*, for Bremen—169,629 gallons Crude Petroleum.

By the steamer *Hansa*, for Bremen—19 hhds. Tallow, 17 bales Deer-skins, 20 bales Furs, 1 Life-boat, 100 bbls. Beef, 23 tcs. Beef, 5 cases Dry Goods, 1 case Cigars, 1,011 bbls. Resin, 6 tcs. Casings, 30 bales Cotton, 10 hhds. Asphaltum, 2,189 boxes Cheese, 6 hhds. Tobacco Stems, 60 bales Hops, 11 bdls. Handles, 2 cases Machinery, 15 cases Essential Oils.

By the brig *Nautilus*, for Venice—85,000 gallons Refined Petroleum, 1 box Wine.

By the ship *John Clark*, for Bristol—41,564 bushels Wheat, 278,802 lbs. Oil-cake, 1,000 bbls. Flour.

ASHES—Have been inactive and irregular, within a range of from $6 25 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet but firm. The week's business in other than Rio, Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up thus: "305 bags Java, 500 bags Ceylon, 283 bags Costa Rica and 72 bags Laguayra, sold in lots on private terms; 495 bags Maracaibo, ex *Adelaide*, 456 bags Maracaibo, ex *Spring Bird*, 648 bags Maracaibo, ex sundry vessels, sold within our range; 904 bags Maracaibo, error in stock, to be deducted; 12,000 mats Java, ex *Regina Maria*, sold before arrival on private terms." The stock of Rio in first hands here this evening is given at 9,763 bags; other kinds, 16,560 bags and 53,929 mats. In second and speculative hands there are also about 22,000 mats Java. The stock of Rio at the outports is given at only 13,600 bags. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@18c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10½c., gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—Has been rather more active and quoted firmer, though closing tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bales for early delivery, including [illegible] bales to shippers, [illegible] bales to spinners, [illegible] bales to speculators and [illegible] bales in transit. Also, 1,650 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales basis Low Middling, April, 21⅝c.@21¾c.; 300 bales do., May, 21⅞c.@22c.; 100 bales do., June, 21⅞c.; 100 bales do., July, 22c.; 200 bales basis Middling, June, 22c.@22⅛c., ₰ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18⅞	19	19⅛	19¼
Good Ordinary	20⅞	21	21⅛	21¼
Low Middling	22⅛	22¼	22⅜	22
Middling	23⅛	23¼	23⅜	24
Good Middling	24⅛	25	25¼	25½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	10,779
Receipts last week	9,612
Receipts the preceding week	12,898
Receipts since Sept. 1	544,482
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	632,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	432
Exports since Sept. 1	279,829
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	326,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	45,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been on a restricted scale; prices have favored buyers slightly. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,400 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western here, at $4 35@$4 60; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 65@$4 95; good to choice Spring Extra at $4 95@$5 65, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 25 ₰ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 35@$4 60
Extra State	4 65@ 5 65
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	4 65@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	4 75@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 30@ 7 20
Extra City, shipping	4 75@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 50@ 9 25

Southern Flour continues quiet at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 425 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$6 20 for Poor to Good Ordinary, and rules $6 25@$9 75 for Good Ordinary to Choice Extra, ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in light demand at $3 90@$5 for inferior to choice, ₰ bbl.; sales 170 bbls. Corn-meal has been less freely offered and has been in light demand at $4 30@4 65 for Western; $4 35@$4 50 for Jersey; $5 15@$5 25 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls.

GRAIN—The main call to-day, as through yesterday, has been for Spring Wheat for export, chiefly for No. 2, at about steady prices, though closing less buoyantly; Winter Wheat has been dull and heavy; millers have been buying some broken parcels of ordinary White and prime Amber, in store; sales have been reported since our last of 95,250 bushels, including White Western at $1 28½@$1 40, chiefly inferior at $1 28½@$1 30, in store; Red and Amber Western at $1 24@$1 26, in store and delivered; No. 1 Spring chiefly at $1 19, delivered; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 10@$1 13, in store and delivered; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 08@$1 11, in store and delivered; No. 3 Spring at $1 01; White Genesee at $1 40@$1 45; Amber State at $1 28, delivered, ₰ bushel. Corn has been in very limited supply, and quoted firm, with a fair inquiry reported for prime lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bushels at $1 07½@$1 08 for prime Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 08@$1 10 for new Mixed Western; $1 10@$1 11 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern, in store and delivered; $1 08@$1 10 for White Southern and Western, ₰ bushel. Rye continues quiet at 92½c.@$1 for Jersey and Western; $1@$1 08 for State, ₰ bushel. Barley has been rather dull since our last at former rates. Sales have been reported since out last of 8,100 bushels, at 70c. for damaged and $1 03 for sound Canada West; 70c.@83c. for two-rowed State; $1 for very choice do. for seed, ₰ bushel. Barley Malt had been in less request, ranging from 80c.@$1 10, as extremes. Sales, 1,700 bushels within our range. Oats have been in active demand, chiefly on speculative account, at advanced and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 94,500 bushels, in lots, at 58c.@59c. for mixed Western, in store; 63c.@66½c. for White Western, from track and delivered; 63½c.@67c. for State, chiefly 65c., from store, and 67c. delivered; 58c.@62c. for Jersey and Southern, ₰ bushel. The export clearances have been 8,950 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, 6,025 bbls. Flour and 8,000 bushels Wheat for London; 1,000 bbls. Flour and 41,564 bushels Wheat for Bristol.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate request, chiefly for shipment, at previous quotations; 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1@$1 20 for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at 65c.@$1 for Short and Long, ₰ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has been more call for Manila and Jute at about previous figures.

HIDES—The market has been quoted steady for most kinds, with a rather livelier inquiry reported; 2,700 poor Wet-salted Texas were sold at 10½c. ₰ lb.

HOPS—There has been a somewhat better demand noted for desirable lots within our range: New-York at 18c.@25c.; Eastern at 14c.@22c.; Ohio at 13c.@20c.; Michigan at 13c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 16c.@23c.; Yearlings at 4c.@8c.; Old Olds at 2c.@3c. ₰ lb. Receipts today, — bales; exports, 60 bales.

HONEY—Has been in request on the basis of 70c.@72c., gold, for Cuba, in bond, ₰ gallon. Stock, 89 tcs. and 149 bbls.

MOLASSES—There has been less movement in this line since our last, but prices have not varied essentially. Sales have been confined to job lots of Porto Rico at 58c.@60c., and New-Orleans at 76c.@78c. ₰ gallon. The stock in first hands this evening comprises 15,668 hhds. Cuba, 1,949 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,576 hhds. English Islands and 700 bbls. New Orleans. We quote: Old and New Crop Porto Rico at 30c.@68c.; Old and New Cuba, 25c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@80c. ₰ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@23c.	30c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@28c.	35c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	37c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	30c.@50c.	40c.@65c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@80c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately active at firm and buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 2,400 bbls. Strained to good Strained at $2 10@$2 15; 310 bbls. No. 2 at $2 20@$2 30; 2,850 bbls. No. 1 to Pale at from $2 75@$5 ₰ 280 lbs. Receipts have been 1,842 bbls.; exports, 4,843 bbls. Tar has been inactive at our quotations; receipts, 488 bbls. Crude Turpentine has been dull and nominal; receipts, 117 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in light request on the basis of 47c.@47½c. for merchantable, ₰ gallon; sales, 195 bbls.; receipts, 465 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 47c.@48½c. ₰ gallon. Crude nominally at $3 62@$3 75 ₰ 280 lbs. Resin, $2 10@$8 ₰ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar, $2 25@$2 45; Pitch, $2 50 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Have not varied much in price, but have been very quiet. We quote: Crude Whale at 68c.@75c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 76; Lard Oil at $1 23½@$1 30; Red Oil at 72c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at 88c.@90c., in casks and bbls.; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 50; Menhaden at 65c.; Spermaceti at 33c.; Extra Refined Seal at 95c. ₰ gallon; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 50c.@51c.; Southern Yellow, 60c.@62½c.; Refined Yellow, 72½c.@75c.; White, 85c. ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The dealings in all kinds of Oil in the local market have been on a restricted scale, owing partly to the advanced claims of holders. Crude, in bulk, has been in demand at 14½c., but has been generally held at 14¾c.@15c. ₰ gallon. Crude, in shipping order, has been in request at 19c., but has been held at 19½c.@19¾c. ₰ gallon. No Philadelphia dealings in Crude were reported. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia, 460 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been comparatively quiet here, yet quoted steady on the basis of 26¾c.@27c. for Standard White, for early delivery, ₰ gallon, with sales reported of 125 bbls.; also a cargo for last half of April delivery, on private terms, and 1,000 bbls. Standard White, May and June delivery, at about 27¼c. ₰ gallon. At Philadelphia, a fairly active business has been reported, including 4,500 bbls. Standard White, for April delivery, at 25¼c.@25⅜c.; 1,000 bbls. do., May, at 26¼c.; 1,000 bbls. do., June, at 27c.; 2,000 bbls. do., June and July, at 27c.; 1,500 bbls. do., August to October, at 28¼c.; and 1,500 bbls. do., September to November, at 29c. ₰ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 669 bbls.; at Philadelphia 1,580 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 85,000 gallons Refined for Venice and 169,629 gallons Crude for Bremen. Refined Oil in cases has been in demand at about 32¼c.@33c. ₰ gallon. Naphtha has been quiet from 9¾c.@10c. in bbls.; 4¼c.@5c. in bulk, and 15c.@15¼c. in cases, ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been less active, opening firmly, but closing in favor of purchasers. Other kinds have been quiet at our quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 645 bbls., in lots, at $26 95@$27 25, chiefly at $27@$27 12½ for New Mess; $26 25@$26 50 for Thin Mess; $22 50@$22 75 for Prime Mess, and $20@$21 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Also, 1,250 bbls. New Mess, seller April, May and June, at $26 95@$27 ₰ bbl.; subsequently available at 5c.@10c. a bbl. off these figures. Cut-meats have been in lively demand and firm; sales have been reported of 670 pks. at 10¾c.@12c., chiefly at 11½c., for Shoulders, and 14c.@16c., chiefly at 15c.@15½c., for Hams, ₰ lb. Bacon continues in moderate request at previous prices; sales equal to 120 boxes, including Cumberland, at 12½c.@12¾c.; Short Rib at 13¼c.@14c., ₰ lb. Lard has attracted less attention, opening buoyantly, but closing rather heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 14½c.@16½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15¼c.@15¾c. for City, and 15⅞c.@16c. for fair to very choice Steam, ₰ lb.; also, 1,500 tcs. prime Steam, April, May and June, seller, part at 15⅞c.@15¾c. ₰ lb. Beef continues in moderate request and firm; sales have been reported of 360 bbls. at $8@$14 for Plain Mess, $13@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ₰ lb. Tierce Beef has been quiet, including New Prime Mess at from $24@$27, and India Mess at $27@$31; Plate do., $33 ₰ tierce; sales 70 tcs. Beef Hams have been moderately active since our last at from $27@$33 ₰ bbl.; sales 480 bbls. Butter has been in moderate demand, including State, inferior to prime, at 20c.@38c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 15c.@28c. ₰ lb.; the day's receipts were 618 pks. Cheese continues quiet at from 6c.@16c., as the extreme for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 382 boxes. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese thus: "The season for the old crop of Butter may be considered as closed, and that of the new crop fairly opened, although sound old firkins are always reserved to supply coastwise trade, and are required during April. The past season has proved remarkable, as not only unremunerative, but a positive loss to the aggregate trade. The first grass butter was opened at a high price, the trade basing value on the California market and its prospective wants, which compelled all other market requirements for stock to accord with rates so made. The result has shown that this market alone must make the standard of value; that California, as a reliable market for Eastern Butter, is a thing of the past; and that one more bitter lesson has been learned by attempting to base a heavy trade on ideas instead of actualities. From the start to the close of the year's trade a continued declining market was developed, without one single impulse to improvement or opportunity to retrieve loss, and the only benefit that can result to the trade after a year's labor in the disposition of a crop of great value, is the knowledge, dearly acquired, that the trade must hereafter be conducted on a conservative and non-speculative basis. The market for old crop of Butter is quiet, but with a steady demand for actual wants at our quotations, that must soon completely absorb the small stock now left unsold. New crop Butter is still in light receipt, and largely less than what is required, which has the effect of compelling a continued use of old. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 5,068 packages. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State, half-firkin tubs, good to fine, ₰ lb	33@38
State, Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₰ lb	30@33
Ordinary qualities, ₰ lb	20@25

OLD CROP BUTTER.

Good to fine State, firkins, ₰ lb	30@35
Fair to good State, firkins, ₰ lb	25@27
Common State, firkins, ₰ lb	18@20
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ₰ lb	30@35
Common to fair State. Welsh tubs, ₰ lb	20@25
Good Yellow Western, firkins, ₰ lb	18@25
Fair Western, firkins, ₰ lb	14@17
Western and Canada Common and Store Packed, ₰ lb	13@14

The market for Cheese has shown a decided improvement in demand since our last report, and a heavy trade has resulted for both export and home requirements. A firmer market in Europe and a largely reduced stock here cause the belief to be current that bottom has been touched, which gives a more cheerful tone to the market. The total receipts for the week ending this day are [illegible] boxes. We note an average advance of ½c. ₰ lb. on Factory and Farm Cheese, with a firmer market at the close of the week's trade. We quote:

Extra State Factories, ₰ lb	15½@16
Fine State Factories, ₰ lb	14½@15¼
Fair to good State Factories, ₰ lb	14 @15
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₰ lb	15 @16
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₰ lb	14 @15
Good to extra Pine-apple, New-York, ₰ lb	26 @27
Good to extra Pine-apple, Connecticut, ₰ lb	26 @28
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₰ lb	18 @20
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₰ lb	18 @20
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ₰ lb	6@ 19

RICE—Has been rather more sought after in a jobbing way at steady prices; stock of East India this evening, 5,250 bags.

SUGARS—Have been quoted firm on a fair inquiry. Sales 1,600 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, at from 9¼c.@10c.; and 540 boxes Havana, part at 9¼c.@10c. ₰ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9c.@9⅜c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9⅜c.@9⅞c.; good to choice grocery grades at 9⅞c.@10⅛c. ₰ lb.; Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9½c.@10⅝c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 9⅜c.@9⅝c. ₰ lb. We further quote Box Sugars in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 8⅜c.@9⅛c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 9¼c.@9⅝c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, 10c.@10⅛c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 10⅜c.@11⅛c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 12c.@12⅛c.; boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 11⅛c.@12⅛c. ₰ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 8⅛c.@9⅛c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 9c.@9⅝c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, 8⅛c.@8⅝c., ₰ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, ranging from 11⅛c.@12⅛c., as the extremes, ₰ lb. Messrs. CARL AMANN & Co. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars, since April 1, thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock April 1, 1870	66,597	88,534	344,453	939
Receipts since April 1	1,117	50	....	....
Total	67,714	88,584	344,453	938
Sales since April 1	6,862	2,084	4,650	17
Stock April 7, 1870	60,852	86,500	339,803	921
Stock April 8, 1869	36,694	58,747	65,275	398
Stock April 8, 1868	21,013	18,721	25,973	....
Stock April 9, 1867	32,204	35,129	94,737	70

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 131,000 lbs. Tallow at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 15½c.@16c., and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 8¼c.@12c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand at firmer prices, partly for forward delivery. Sales 375 bbls., in lots, at $1 06@$1 07 for wood and iron-bound Western and State pks.; also, 500 bbls. for May delivery at $1 07 ₰ gallon; receipts, 617 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been very quiet, as a rule, today; rates quoted in some instances stronger, but have been irregular. For Liverpool, the reported engagements included 1,400 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ¼d. ₰ lb.; 400 bbls. Flour on private terms; (on Wheat 3d. ₰ bushel was bid and 3¼d.@4d. asked;) 3 hhds. Tallow at 17s. 6d.; 100 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d. ₰ ton, and 75 tcs. Beef at 2s. 6d. ₰ tierce. For London, 12,000 bushels Wheat, on steamer's account; 400 tcs. Beef, by sail, on private terms, and 30 tons Measurement Goods at 20s. ₰ ton. For Glasgow, 3 loads of Wheat on private terms. For Hamburg, 100 bales Cotton at ⅛c., gold, ₰ lb., and 50 hhds. Merchandise on private terms. For a Continental port direct, a North German bark with 3,200 bbls. Petroleum on private terms; and from Philadelphia, a vessel with about 2,800 bbls. do., also on private terms.

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A POUND.

OOLONG TEA.

OLD PRICE.	NEW PRICE.
100 cents per lb., reduced to	80 cents per lb.
92 cents per lb., reduced to	72 cents per lb.
80 cents per lb., reduced to	60 cents per lb.

YOUNG HYSON TEA.

180 cents per lb., reduced to	160 cents per lb.
140 cents per lb., reduced to	120 cents per lb.
120 cents per lb., reduced to	100 cents per lb.
100 cents per lb., reduced to	80 cents per lb.
92 cents per lb., reduced to	72 cents per lb.
80 cents per lb., reduced to	60 cents per lb.

HYSON AND IMPERIAL TEAS.

148 cents per lb., reduced to	132 cents per lb.
120 cents per lb., reduced to	100 cents per lb.
100 cents per lb., reduced to	80 cents per lb.
92 cents per lb., reduced to	72 cents per lb.
80 cents per lb., reduced to	60 cents per lb.

MOHEA OOLONG TEA.

140 cents per lb., reduced to	120 cents per lb.
120 cents per lb., reduced to	100 cents per lb.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA.

148 cents per lb., reduced to	132 cents per lb.
120 cents per lb., reduced to	100 cents per lb.
100 cents per lb., reduced to	80 cents per lb.
92 cents per lb., reduced to	72 cents per lb.

GREEN AND BLACK MIXED TEA.

140 cents per lb., reduced to	120 cents per lb.
120 cents per lb., reduced to	100 cents per lb.
100 cents per lb., reduced to	80 cents per lb.
92 cents per lb., reduced to	72 cents per lb.
84 cents per lb., reduced to	60 cents per lb.

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The New York Times.

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NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
PIPPIN; OR THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, Mr. Harry Beckett, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MEN AND ACRES. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Stoddart, Ringgold, and Miss Henriques, Miss Mestayer and Mrs. Phillips.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

STEINWAY HALL.
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GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Carlotta Patti, and Messrs. Theo. Ritter, Hermanns, Sarasota and Squires.

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Bowery, near Canal-st.
MOSE, ATHLETIC FEATS, &c.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London *Globe* says the early retirement of the Speaker of the House of Commons may be expected, and that changes in the Cabinet are in contemplation....The result of the University boat-race is regarded as a gratifying change from the success of Oxford, which had become monotonous....The paper-makers of the North of England have agreed to increase the price of paper, owing to the high price of rags....The debate on the Irish Land bill in the House of Commons was continued without definite action....Rumors of changes in the French Cabinet and an injury to the Emperor while mounting his horse, affected the Bourse yesterday, and depressed the Government securities....MM. EMILE OLLIVIER and JULES JANIN have been elected members of the French Academy....The students of the School of Medicine have protested against the closing of that institution....The popular opposition to the conscription in Spain continues. A vote of thanks was passed to Capt.-Gen. DE RODAS for the successes in Cuba announced in his dispatches....The remains of Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME left Hamburg on Wednesday, and will probably arrive in this City within twelve days.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a long debate occurred upon the general policy of granting public lands to railway corporations, the question being upon an amendment to a bill in reference to the Northern Pacific Railroad, fixing the price of additional lands now granted to the Company. No action, however, was taken on the subject. The bill declaratory of the law in regard to the income tax was next taken up and discussed. It was finally amended and passed. It omits the provision relative to the income tax, and continues for the present year simply the tax on salaries, dividends and interest payable by corporations. An amendment, offered by Mr. SUMNER, that the five per cent. paid by a bank on the stock of an individual having less than $1,000 income should be deductible, was rejected by a vote of 26 to 18. Shortly after 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Tariff bill was taken up early in the session and considered until the adjournment. The clause in relation to cigars, after some further discussion, was struck out, leaving the tax as fixed by the existing law. The remainder of the debate was upon the paragraph relating to cotton manufactures. No change was made, however, and the clause stands as reported. During the morning hour some routine business was transacted, and a special appropriation bill passed of $106,375 to supply deficiencies in the Diplomatic Service. At 5¼ P. M. the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were reported to erect a market in the Thirteenth Ward of New-York; to establish a Police Department in Westchester County, and a Police Court in the Third District of New-York. The Excise bill was taken from the Committee of Conference. The House amendment excluding the Niagara Frontier Police District from the operation of the bill till 1872, was concurred in. The fifth section was amended so as to leave nothing permitting the sale of beer or liquors on Sunday, the only negative vote being that of Mr. GENET. The Senate adjourned to this evening. In the Assembly, the Superintendent of Public Instruction was instructed to report the names of all students of the Normal School who had failed to fulfill their pledge to teach. The Eight-hour Labor bill was passed; also the bill fixing the compensation of County Treasurers at one per cent. of receipts and disbursements. The Excise bill was received from the Senate, and the amendments concurred in under the operation of the previous question. The Fifty-fifth Regiment Compensation bill, for uniforms, &c., worn in the war, was passed at the evening session; also that increasing the number of the Brooklyn City Judges. The House adjourned till this evening at 7½ o'clock.

GENERAL.

According to a Havana dispatch an important reaction in favor of the Spaniards has taken place. Ten columns of troops are in motion, and Gen. JORDAN is said to have fled. The Las Tunas region was free from insurgents. A boiler explosion occurred near Cardenas killing nine of the plantation hands. A duel had occurred between Cols. RYAN and SUCHLI, Cuban officers, but the result was not known.

The trustees of the Peabody estate in England have held communication with the Government of the Province of Quebec with the object of building houses and public buildings for the emigrants to be sent there.

The remains of Gen. THOMAS arrived at Troy yesterday at 10 A. M., and were laid in state in St. Paul's Church. The funeral services will be held at noon today, and the body will be interred in Oakwood Cemetery.

The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned, yesterday, *sine die*. The bill to transfer bonds from the sinking fund to certain railroads has been vetoed by the Governor.

Another attachment has been served on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, in Dutchess County, for $80,000, making $1,104,000, in claims against this road in the hands of the Sheriff.

The argument in the application to dissolve the injunction of Judge UNDERWOOD restraining ELLYSON from exercising the functions of Mayor of Richmond, began yesterday, before Chief-Justice CHASE and Associate Justice NELSON, of the Supreme Court, in Chambers.

In reply to an inquiry in the Canadian House of Commons, the Premier said the policy of the Government in relation to the Red River revolt could not at present be divulged, but it was in accord with that of the Imperial Government, and did not contemplate any other result than the retention of the territory as a British possession.

A new postal convention with the North German Union has been entered into by our Government by which important reductions in the rates of postage between the two countries are agreed upon.

The trial of DANIEL MCFARLAND for the murder of ALBERT D. RICHARDSON was continued in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, yesterday. The prosecution rested the case after eliciting evidence in regard to the shooting and cause of death of RICHARDSON, and the defense will be opened today.

Gen. GEO. H. SHARPE, the new Marshal of the Southern District of New-York, and SAMUEL R. HARLOW, transferred from the office of Marshal to the position of Collector of the Fourth Collection District, were sworn in yesterday before Judge BLATCHFORD.

The Fire Commissioners have directed that the flags of the Department be displayed at half-mast to-day, as a mark of respect to the memory of Gen. THOMAS.

Senator Creamer's Hop to Keep Back the Atlantic.

It is scarcely conceivable that any man of ordinary intelligence can suppose that the question of appropriations for sectarian schools in New-York can be got rid of by a dishonest maneuvre. Yet some such expectation seems to have been uppermost in the minds of the Democrats at Albany on Wednesday, when they exerted themselves to prevent the Committee on Municipal Affairs from reporting on the bill repealing the obnoxious clause in the Tax Levy of 1869. Senator CREAMER led the movement, and the Democrats seemed quite willing to make the question a party issue. It is thought that there is now little hope of getting the appropriation clause repealed this session, although Mr. CREAMER causes it to be understood that when the TAX LEVY is introduced there will be an opportunity for the anti-appropriation party to be heard again. This is only imposition number two.

The people will never consent to let the subject rest here. Senator CREAMER may understand something about party intrigues, although the blunders which he and his friends recently made throw some doubt even on that point; but it is quite clear that he has no sort of appreciation of public opinion—possibly because it is a factor which has never entered much into his projects. There are some "political" victories which are achieved in cynical disregard of the estimate which would be formed of them by the bulk of the community. But Senator CREAMER must be blind if he does not perceive that the School question cannot be ranked in this category. It is one of those subjects which the people at large take a deep interest in, and which cannot, therefore, be hidden away in a corner and forgotten. Mr. CREAMER is at present responsible for an attempt to trick the public. A demand has been made for the repeal of the appropriation Clause, and Mr. CREAMER will not even allow a Committee to report upon it. He probably thinks he has stifled the whole discussion, whereas he has simply imparted new vitality to it; and at the same time opened our eyes to the character of some of the "reforms," with which he and his confederates intended to favor the City, if they had carried the day in their recent struggle.

The public are now fully aware of the fact that half a million of money—and the amount will soon be much larger unless the Creamer faction are defeated—is turned aside every year from its proper purposes, and devoted to the destruction of our common school system—for that is what it amounts to. This was done, not in the full light of day, but by the "hole-and-corner" mode of legislation so dear to Mr. CREAMER and his friends. The common schools offer to every child a good, sound, useful education—such an education as will best help one forward in the battle of life. But it does not suit sectarian bigots. They want to get the schools into their own hands. They have tried several devices, and the appropriation clause was the most impudent, although perhaps not the most dangerous, of them all. "We have no State Church in New-York," says a published statement on this subject, "yet the appropriations and donations of our City Government to certain religious sects and their peculiar institutions exceed those of any other city in Christendom." This is justly characterized as a "determined effort to destroy our system of the common schools, and upon its ruins to build up a State Church, and put the whole subject of education under the control of religious sects." But the plot has been discovered, and discovery was the sure precursor of its defeat. Senator CREAMER may have won a short-lived triumph, but he is destined to be beaten. The people are too strong for political schemers whenever they "arise in their might"—would that they could be induced to rise oftener! We must keep on demanding the repeal of the fraudulent appropriation clause until it is swept away. After that, we hope a more vigilant watch will be maintained on behalf of our public schools.

Tax on State Bank Circulation.

One of our contemporaries proposes a repeal of this tax on the ground that it unjustly interferes with the "free employment of banking capital," and that were the State banks allowed to issue circulation the latter would supply the vacuum that would result from withdrawing greenbacks, and thus prevent derangement.

The free employment of banking capital and the right to issue circulating notes are two different things. One is a regular employment, the other appertains to a public franchise. To bank on existing currencies is a private pursuit extensively permitted, but governments invariably, through restraining laws, control the issue of whatever circulates as money. There would be no safety in trade but for this restraint.

But if it was intended to assert the broader proposition, that the States should be allowed to authorize the issuing of circulating notes free of tax, the statement is equally objectionable.

There are now thirty-seven States with various interests, governed by different degrees of prudence. The Eastern States have aimed for many years to provide a paper circulation for large portions of the Union—in *ante-bellum* times issued to borrowers on a stipulation that it should be kept outstanding. Small bills were thus thrust into States which prohibited their circulation by penal laws. What was denominated "wild-cat" money, or shin-plasters, was freely issued in Western States, and for years bank issues of this description were resorted to in lieu of counterfeiting and forgery, and to an extent very damaging to those States. California at the present time pursues a distinct industry in mining which shrinks from competition with those who make money by the printing-press. Labor in the mines is discouraged by a cheaper mode of fabricating money, which is an injury to California and the world, as it tends to substitute the promise so entirely in the place of the thing promised as ultimately to prevent redemption and produce disaster. The Southern States were always less disposed to an extensive paper circulation than other portions of the Union, and it is due to this tendency that they are now able to prevent the slaughter in the price of cotton which has been accomplished in the West with respect to grain. If we were to return to the banking policy which prevailed up to the time of creating the National Bank act, those States which would improve the currency would be more or less subject to those whose interest it was to degrade it.

In a national point of view one of the reasons given for allowing entire freedom to the States, constitutes one of the most powful against the plan. The *Daily Bulletin* says that in case of contraction by the General Government the State circulation would take the place of the greenback, and contraction would be deprived of its sting. One of the complaints of Gen. JACKSON against the Bank of the United States was that although the Government had decided to pay the last installment of the public debt, the bank obstructed and postponed this duty, until it could induce Pennsylvania to issue an equivalent amount of debt to that to be paid off. What possible gain would there be in contracting national issues if State bank issues were instantly to take their place? This countervailing policy would not only neutralize contraction,—the necessity or desirableness of which we do not concede; it would neutralize Government and deprive the country of the benefit of any regular system.

It was a mistake at the outset of the Government to permit the existence of State banks, but the Bank of North America, in Philadelphia, and the Bank of New-York, in this City, were so well managed, and there was at the time such need of banking facilities, that they opened the door to a great system. The Supreme Court, notwithstanding the restriction that "no State shall issue bills of credit," held State banks to be constitutional on the ground that their issues were not those of the State itself. This is perhaps technically correct, but after the States had passed restraining laws forbidding such issues to any associations or corporations not specially created for the purpose, the grant of authority to particular corporations to make them, came within the spirit of the restriction. "What one does by another he does by himself."

But the objections are wider in their range. The reasons are powerful and convincing for subjecting the complete regulation of the whole subject of money to the control of the National Government. The *Bulletin* claims that this is local rather than national. On the contrary, it is wholly national. Like commerce, or the coinage, it relates to the whole and should be regulated upon general principles. If we decide in imitation of all prudent Governments to lop off small bills no State should be allowed to flood the country with them. If paper money is to circulate at all—as it must to some extent—the interests of commerce require that it should have all the protection that comes from wise and general laws.

The currency we now have, and particularly the legal tender, is a vast improvement upon the old system. It is of unquestioned credit in every part of the Union. A class of brokers who lived upon the discount of State bank moneys has been thrown out of activity by the uniformity of value communicated to the bills which now circulate. There is room for great improvement—a duty to which Congress should address itself: but to change back to the old system, or to allow it its slightest footing, would be to abandon more or less completely a fundamental principle.

Nationalizing the Erie Canal.

The proposition that the National Government shall assume the existing canal debt of the State—now amounting to twelve millions—and expend an additional sum of three millions to enlarge the Erie and Oswego Canals to permit the passage of boats of six hundred tons burden, is being actively and strongly pressed upon Congress. We are told that there is a fair prospect of its passage by the House, but there is doubt as to the action of the Senate. The scheme is to make the Erie Canal ultimately a national highway of commerce, practically free to all comers. It certainly is plausible, and well calculated to win favor from the West, and, in fact, from every quarter which has designs of a similar character upon the National Treasury.

Unfortunately, however, for the success of the project, it involves the adoption of a broad national policy of internal improvement requiring an indefinite expenditure, and that, too, at a time when the people can least afford it. There is no question that so far as the general commercial interests of the whole country are concerned, the Erie Canal comes more nearly to being a work of national importance than any other. A greater region is interested in it, and a producing interest of more importance to the general welfare of the country, than would be served by all others combined; but it should be remembered that intimately connected with, and dependent upon, this scheme to nationalize the Erie Canal, are a variety of others of a kindred character, involving an aggregate expenditure by the General Government, to which the $15,000,000 asked for in our behalf is a mere trifle. If the precedent be established, we may be sure that it will be urged in behalf of all the other projects, and with a force which cannot be resisted.

Appropriations for considerably more than a hundred millions of dollars are even now being urged in behalf of enterprises, the importance of which cannot be denied, and which are, on principle, as much entitled to consideration as the Erie Canal. We have the Niagara Ship Canal, the Sault Sainte Marie Canal, the Fox River improvement, the Illinois Canal, and several others whose claims are being pressed upon Congress. Under ordinary circumstances, perhaps, we should be inclined to favor them all as essential parts of a great scheme of internal improvement, which ought some time to be entered upon and completed by the General Government. At present we feel that the country is in no condition to enter upon it. The necessary burdens of taxation are so great as to dictate an opposite policy of rigid restriction in the way of expenditure, and that evident consideration will, we have no doubt, for the present control Congress.

But however strongly we should be inclined, under more favorable circumstances, to favor all the schemes last named, we should be opposed to the proposition to nationalize the Erie Canal upon principle, as well as upon considerations of local policy. The proposition is by no means a new one. The State applied to Congress for aid before entering upon the work, and was refused, and it was chiefly through the instrumentality of a few merchants of this City that its final success as a State enterprise was assured. The result is the very best demonstration which could be afforded, not only that we need no aid from the General Government, but that it would be unwise to accept it. In the material development which it has effected inside our own territory, the Erie Canal has paid for itself an hundred fold, while its actual revenues have defrayed its actual cost, and paid a surplus into the State Treasury of over $41,000,000.

We hold that it would be humiliating, as well as unwise, under such circumstances, to part with our grand inheritance, or to transfer to the General Government one of our chief glories, when we are upon the very verge of a triumphant success. Nothing is easier, as we have had occasion to point out, than for the Empire State to crown its great enterprise with final success, and to accomplish for itself precisely what it is proposed to ask the General Government to do for us. If the United States can do what is required, why cannot the State? We are certainly not so poor as to ask Congress to lend us fifteen millions of dollars to be repaid from tolls; or so short-sighted as to ask that body to give us that sum from a general fund, with a certainty of being called upon to contribute to pay our proportion of a hundred millions which will be expended upon similar improvements at the West, which will be a detriment instead of a benefit to us. We can pay our own canal debt, enlarge our own canals, and ultimately make them practically free without Federal aid. We had far better do it than to seek to nationalize the work which is now our greatest boast, and surrender our proudest material accomplishment.

Crime Among Children.

Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined; and those who read the newspapers cannot fail to see that the present tendency of wrong-doing among children threatens a lamentable warp toward evil hereafter. Youthful crime hereabouts is rapidly increasing. Several children have lately killed or attempted to kill their parents. Nearly every day, small boys commit highway robbery—usually by snatching the purses of ladies—in the streets of New-York and Brooklyn. On Monday last, a little rascal of seven, who had been picked up in Broadway, and placed in charge of the Matron of the Lost Children's Department, at Police Headquarters, actually, with great deliberation, set fire to the room in which he had been temporarily left, and the building was only by accident saved from conflagration. Thefts from shops by juvenile experts are of constant occurrence, although these cases, when detected, are often hushed up by friends, and so do not get into the Police reports. The torture of animals by children is almost as common. Some small fiends anointed a cat with kerosene the other day in a neighboring city, set fire to the poor animal's fur, and drove her, while she screamed with agony, through the streets. Another form of misbehavior we alluded to a short time ago. Gangs of lads stop other single boys and rifle their pockets of whatever they may contain. If interrupted by an adult, the young brigands are only "in fun." If undisturbed, they make off with their booty. All this is lamentable and ominous; and yet there is reason to fear it is only what under existing circumstances ought to be expected.

There can be little doubt that most boys, if left to themselves, are likely to be selfish and cruel. Society recognizes this by subjecting them in general to much coercion, and by dwelling strenuously in its precepts relating to children upon the force of example. The immediate occasion of increased juvenile crime apparently lies, then, in the slackening of the reins of coercion, and in permitting children to become familiar with bad examples. Young New-York smokes, chews, gambles, falls in love with ballet girls—does anything in a word in the way of promiscuous sensuality, and no man says him nay. His younger brother, gazing with admiration on these splendid achievements, makes haste when he can to go and do likewise. But it is not merely social vices of the class that may be called sins against one's self that are thus inculcated. The spectacle of notoriously bad men in high office, of gamblers, thieves and assassins, mounting to official station, the prevalent worship of money, no matter how got, the all but universal chuckle over what is called sharp practice and ought to be called scoundrelism; all this corrupts the young, breaks down their moral sense, and first induces their assent to such evils, and subsequently their active participation in them. Some imagine that children do not see or know of these blots on our escutcheon, which is a grievous mistake. The knowledge and influence of such social stains extend to all classes, conditions and ages, down almost to the very cradle. As surely as the bad habits of parents work their effect in the household, are the vices of a community reproduced in its rising generation.

Example, to be sure, is not always literally and instantly followed. It is not all children who would do what the Canadian lad lately did, who, having seen a pig butchered, took the earliest private opportunity to cut up and dress his little brother in the same way. But the influence of bad example, if commonly less direct than this, is pervasive and destructive, and although the methods of turpitude vary like fashions, so that different kinds of crime have their epoch just as different modes of execution have theirs, depravity may, at the various times, equally exist. We may be preparing fewer Jack Sheppards and Claude Duvals for future use than ballot-box stuffers, repeaters, or robbers of our City Treasury; and the harm in that case may be the greater because more difficult to punish. It is plain, meanwhile, that the disposition to evil on the part of our City youth is growing strong and dangerous. There may be many ways to cope with or to extirpate this disposition; but one way is most palpable and certain, however it may be among the most difficult. It consists in the establishment of a pure local Government. The influence for mischief of our municipal system, as for years it has practically worked, might almost have made of New-York a modern Gomorrah. Let us hope that, with the reforms promised for the immediate future, we may accomplish, among other collateral benefits, a diminution of the ratio of juvenile crime.

Senator TWEED is in a fair way to distinguish himself as a reformer. Having gone so far as the champion of the new Election bill and charter, he seems to have no idea of turning back. Perhaps, like MACBETH, he thinks that under existing circumstances "returning were as tedious as go o'er," but at all events he has put the people of Manhattan Island under great obligations. His last proposition to abolish the Board of Supervisors of New-York and transfer their functions to the Mayor, Recorder and new Board of Aldermen, is the crowning act of all. It strikes a blow at one of the most corrupt Departments of our Government, and one which is as useless as a fifth wheel to a coach. We trust that Senator TWEED will manifest the same energy in the advocacy of this last reform which marked his action in regard to the charter.

The recent action in Congress, looking to the enactment of a general Election law, suggests another and a scarcely less important piece of legislation in the same direction. It is becoming more and more evident every year that the country needs a national Railroad law for the regulation and control of such roads as run through several States, for the purpose of harmonizing the operation of all, and making them responsive to a national policy. The general tendency is toward consolidation into great through lines, and it is desirable to the roads and the public alike that there should be identity of rights and responsibilities embracing whole lines. Those who are familiar with the practical details of railroad management will very readily appreciate the desirability of such a law. Some even go so far as to advocate the establishment of an uniform national gauge, and a uniform tariff of charges; and though those are points not yet perhaps ripe for action, they are undoubtedly worthy of reflection and discussion.

The Richmond *Dispatch* urges the freedmen to have a diversity of political sentiment and action, and to avoid going to the polls in a mass and voting all one way—unless that way should be Democratic, when we presume it would consider unanimity commendable! It says:

"Until colored people 'discriminate' it is clear they have no discrimination; and as long as they go like a flock of sheep (all one way) they will prove themselves unworthy to be voters."

The advice of the *Dispatch* is not very likely to be followed until the memory of the persistent opposition of the Democratic Party to every expedient of legislation in behalf of the freedmen shall have died out of their minds. Obstruction, in their case at least, "being taught, returns to plague the inventor."

It is plainly to be seen that both Great Britain and this country stand on delicate ground with regard to the fisheries in the Northeast. Nothing is easier than for a collision to occur at any moment between fast-headed and irresponsible parties, which would precipitate the two countries into an ugly and unprofitable diplomatic contest,—perhaps into war. If the Canadian authorities undertake to enforce their old claim of exclusive jurisdiction inside of lines from headland to headland, as being inland waters, there is pretty sure to be difficulty. Our Government will never recognize a rule so entirely at variance with established maritime law and reason. It is to be hoped in the interests of all that the claim will be abandoned, and also that the Provincial authorities will prudently forego their threatened policy of retaliation toward us for the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty. "Let us have peace."

Prison reform seems in a fair way to be discussed in a larger and more comprehensive manner this year than ever before. The National Congress, which will be held in Cincinnati in September, is intended to review the subject with reference to American prisons and the systems which are adopted in other countries. Thus the views of writers and experts upon prisons and crime, in all the States, and in Canada, France, England, Germany, and elsewhere, are to be invited. A conviction has forced itself upon the public mind that the present methods of dealing with criminals are singularly inefficient. The prevention of crime, and the reformation of those committing it, have been too much lost sight of in the effort to inflict punishment for the sake of social vengeance. Too much is left to chance from the moment of arrest to that of regained liberty. Deliberate infractions of the law are not sufficiently discriminated against, and a fall from virtue is little less severely dealt with than a voluntary descent therefrom. The Cincinnati programme, however, covers almost every conceivable point of the discussion, and the result should be of value to the world at large.

There was a panic recently at Ottawa concerning a supposed epidemic of small-pox. Fifty members of the Dominion Parliament rushed off to be vaccinated, and as it was the 1st of April, and the usual "lymph" was scarce, the doctor vaccinated them all with cream. The matter came from the cow, so there could be no complaint made. How it "took" is not stated; perhaps it will establish a thirst for milk instead of stronger liquors, and in that way do more good than it was intended. A scientific examination of the new process might enable medical men to discover a set of moral as well as physical prophylactics. Thus, some politicians and judges might have introduced into them a little honesty, and nearly all legislative bodies could conveniently take a large infusion of common sense—while surely there are public writers who would be none the worse for a qualifying ingredient of truth and honor! Will the Canadian doctor watch closely the result of his experiment? If his cream makes men any better than they are, he can be sure of finding a brisk demand for it beyond the area of the Dominion.

Attempts made in some quarter to excuse the conduct of Capt. EYRE, on the ground that he acted under orders as to speed and punctuality, do not seem to meet with much success on either side of the Atlantic. On the contrary, the English Press, as well as our own, condemns him with great unanimity. Even the London *Times*, which is usually careful to identify itself with the popular feeling, is unable to acquit him, and does not wonder at the deep resentment of the American Government and people Under all the circumstances, there is an undoubted necessity for subjecting Capt. EYRE to something which may be called just retribution. If he wants more investigation, by all means let him have it, though the facts seem to be established with sufficient clearness against him already. Suspension for six months is a manifestly absurd punishment, and besides it will never be forgotten that this sentence was pronounced, not for the inhuman desertion of the *Oneida*, but for an error of seamanship only. The deeper guilt remains not even partially or nominally atoned for. The case cannot rest where it is.

Not long ago it happened that Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, of Merton College, Oxford, was on his way to his rooms from a dinner party, in company with twelve other under-graduates. My Lord was in a merry mood, as becomes a person of exalted rank, and while singing a comic song for the benefit of the citizens at large, he met a policeman. Now a policeman to an under-graduate is pretty much what he is to a clown—a creature to be first "bonnetted" and kicked, and then tripped up on a butter slide. Lord RANDOLPH had the presence of mind to do his duty like a man. He first shook the policeman nearly out of his senses, and then ran off with his helmet. Lord RANDOLPH, being the son of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, might be considered to have conferred a favor upon the policeman by taking any notice whatever of him, and yet when hauled up before the Magistrate, what did that functionary do? We hesitate to continue the harrowing tale. This son of a Duke was actually fined 10s., or as he would probably say "ten Bob"—let *us* call it a couple of dollars and a half. And this cruel punishment was inflicted simply because a real live Lord nearly strangled a common policeman. Democracy must indeed be gaining ground in England when a bloated aristocrat cannot knock over a constable without incurring these frightful penalties.

The old readers of *Ten Thousand a Year* will no doubt recollect that his junior partner had an intense admiration for Mr. Gammon, and that that oily gentleman was not ignorant of the fact. Indeed, he appreciated, and in his way reciprocated, the compliment. So, when a certain piece of work, not strictly professional according to the received standards, had to be done in Yorkshire, the junior was posted down to do it. The junior counsel for the Erie Ring has also an intense admiration for *his* partner, and he, in turn, has been posted to Albany. But the parallel goes no further. Mr. Gammon's notions of professional honor were of a very peculiar nature—sometimes delicate to a degree, but in aim and end always practical; while Mr. SHEARMAN told the Railroad Committee at Albany that *his* senior is a gentleman of "a Quixotic sense of honor." He knew the fact because he had been "trained with Mr. FIELD" and had learned something of his professional ways. There was another thing he would tell the Committee, to wit, that the "other side" (meaning the English stockholders) would have been glad to have engaged his partner "for themselves." How he knew this circumstance is left to inference. It may have been cabled from London under the family frank.

The corner-stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church in course of erection at Harlem, on the corner of Madison-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, will be laid on Saturday, at 3½ o'clock. Bishops AMES and JANES and Rev. Dr. FERRIS are expected to take part in the ceremonies of the occasion.

WASHINGTON.

The Tariff—Interesting Discussion in the House—The Income Tax—Action in the Senate—The Government Printing—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The House today considered only one page out of fifty on the Tariff. The contest on cigars was finally concluded by striking out the paragraph entirely, on motion of Gen. SCHENCK, thus leaving the duty as at present, viz.: $2 50 per pound and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem. Then followed a stormy and very able discussion on the paragraph covering cottons and manufacturers of cottons. It ran hot and heavy for two hours between Brooks, Schenck, Kelly, Dawes, Allison, Marshall, Maynard, Cox, and others, and finally resulted in sustaining the Committee. The clause as agreed to diminishes the duty on the dearer classes of cotton goods and increases the duty on the cheaper classes; another illustration of the means whereby the rich grow richer and the poor poorer. Then the clause covering spool-cotton was taken up, and Gen. SCHENCK, in behalf of the Committee, quietly extracted the snake out of that paragraph by restoring the rates and classification to those of the present law. This did away with another unjust discrimination against cheap cotton. During the foregoing discussion, Gen. BUTLER surprised the House by tendering Gen. SCHENCK a most ample apology for all he had ever said against him. He had said in the heat of debate that he would investigate the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He had investigated him, and had found that the charges against him were unfounded, and were of that class of slanders which every public man is liable to and suffers from; and he deemed it his duty to make the retraction here, where he had first made the intimation against the gentleman. Gen. SCHENCK accepted the retraction in the spirit in which he believed it to be offered. There is much curiosity to know when BUTLER'S investigation into the Chairman of the Committee took place, and what this very humble apology all means.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Senate, this afternoon, passed the Income Tax resolution, which came from the House some six weeks ago. It settles, affirmatively, the question whether the tax on dividends and salaries over $1,000 shall be enforced, and it is specifically made to apply to all official salaries, &c., mentioned in the Income Tax laws. A debate arose on the subject which was very interesting, and unmistakably indicated that the Senate is in favor of reduced taxation, and that at a very early day. Mr. SUMNER made a ten minutes' speech in which he introduced the popular cry of "Down with the taxes," avowing himself strongly in favor of that proposition and policy. Mr. CONKLING shared his sentiments, and expressed his own ideas very vigorously. Both denounced the Income tax especially, which brought Mr. SHERMAN to his feet in defense of it. The Ohio Senator announced himself in favor of reduced taxation, but would prefer the continuance of the tax on incomes and the abolition of the tax on sales, &c. He considered the Income tax "equitable and just." This stirred up Mr. CASSERLY, who made the statement that Mr. SHERMAN placed his opinion against the testimony and opinions of every modern writer and statesman on the subject, who all maintained that while it was just enough in theory, in practice it was odious, unjust and unequal. Then followed quotations from Messrs. MILL, MCCULLOCH, GLADSTONE, ROGERS, and others, on the subject in reply to the assertion of Mr. SHERMAN that he had some respectable authorities to support his side of the case. The testimony adduced today was undoubtedly against Mr. SHERMAN, who contented himself with simple assertion. Several proposed amendments, to make the exemption $2,000, and to reduce the percentage to $3 per hundred, were voted down, but they were not test votes by any means.

OCEAN STEAM-SHIP BILLS.

It was determined at the meeting of the Senate Postal Committee this morning, to refer all bills before that body asking for the establishment and subsidizing of ocean steam-ship companies to the Committee on Commerce. The only reason why, in the first instance, these bills were sent to the Postal Committee was that they contained provisions for carrying the mails, thus becoming post routes. It is felt by the Committee that this is merely a small incidental matter, and hence the determination to ask that they be sent to the Committee having charge of commerce and navigation. In the House, so far, all bills of this character have been sent to the Committee on the Decline of American Commerce, although why they should go there is not altogether clear. Mr. LYNCH'S Committee was appointed for a specific purpose, and the daily reference of bills to it would seem like continuing it indefinitely. The Subcommittee of the Joint Commerce Committees of the Senate and House, which has the subject of naturalization and registration of vessels in charge, will meet to-morrow morning. It is composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. CHANDLER, BUCKINGHAM and VICKERS, of the Senate; and Messrs. DIXON, CONGER and POTTER, of the House of Representatives. The Ways and Means Committee agreed on an important resolution this morning, namely, to exempt coasting vessels from the payment of the tonnage duties.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. CULLOM made an important motion in the House today, designed to expedite business. Instead of confining the morning hour of the Committees to a single hour, as now, it is proposed to allow the morning hour to continue all day, except when the House shall vote to go to the Speaker's table or into Committee of the Whole. The Committee on Rules will consider the matter, and will undoubtedly recommend it, as it will enable committees to finish most of their business when they bring it in, and will prevent the assignment of so many special orders.

SAN DOMINGO.

Gen. BUTLER introduced his joint resolution for the annexation of San Domingo today, and it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Some time ago Gen. BUTLER broached this proposition to the President, who discouraged it at the time, remarking that the treaty was in the hands of its friends in the Senate, and that he preferred to await the result there. Now, when the matter is nearer a favorable issue in the Senate than it has yet been, Mr. BUTLER, of his own motion, introduces into the House a proposition, the tendency of which is to exasperate the Senate, and injure the chances of the ratification of the treaty by that body. It is well known that the President prefers to await its action before taking any other measures.

WATER GAUGES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The resolution introduced some time ago in the House authorizing water gauges to be established upon the Mississippi River and its principal tributaries, with a view to obtaining information required for the protection of the alluvial lands against overflow, was today agreed to be reported in the House Committee on Commerce. Gauges are to be established at sixteen or seventeen principal points, the entire cost of which will not exceed $5,000.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Dr. HAYES, the Arctic explorer, made an argument before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, this morning, in favor of the importance of an exploring expedition to the Arctic regions, and the results likely to flow from it. Another meeting will be held on the subject. Dr. HAYES asks Government assistance to a large extent to enable him to carry out this expedition.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

The investigation into the management of the Government Printing-office, now in progress before the Senate Committee on Printing, will be closed in the course of a few days, and it seems to be the impression that Mr. CLAPP will be fully exonerated by the Committee, as no evidence has been given so far showing mismanagement of the office beyond the usual errors incident to the management of an establishment of such magnitude, as the charges are made by persons discharged from

the office for cause. There is much personal feeling exhibited against Mr. CLAPP by the prosecutors, which, of course, is duly estimated by the Committee, though they have given the widest latitude to the parties to bring all the evidence before them.

PERSONAL.

It will be recollected that some six weeks ago, when the Census bill was under consideration in the Senate, Mr. CONKLING made a severe attack on Mr. SUMNER, which the latter considered personally offensive. A few days afterward Mr. SUMNER asked to be relieved from further service on the Committee for the Revision of the Laws, of which Mr. CONKLING is Chairman. To-day Mr. CONKLING asked that the vacancy be filled. This was done by the appointment of Senator PRATT.

REVISION OF THE LAWS.

During the past three days the House Committee on the revision of the laws of the United States, of which Judge POLAND, of Vermont, is Chairman, has been doing some very important work in reporting and in the passage by the House of several bills in which every practitioner and almost every litigant in the United States Courts are much interested. The following is a synopsis of the principal features of the several measures:

In the House of Representatives, April 7, 1870, Mr. POLAND, from the Select Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported a bill which was passed, relating to witnesses for respondents in extradition cases.

The bill provides that whenever any person shall be brought before a Judge or Commissioner upon a charge of crime committed within a foreign Government, and shall satisfy said Judge or Commissioner that any testimony of witnesses within his jurisdiction is material to the defense, and that the accused is unable to pay the fee of such witnesses, such Judge or Commissioner shall certify the fees of such witness to the Marshal, and the same shall be allowed to the Marshal at the Treasury, and the Marshal shall pay the fees to the witnesses and to the officers for summoning them.

In the House of Representatives, April 7, 1870, Mr. FERRISS, from the Select Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported a bill "to perpetuate testimony in the Courts of the United States," which was passed.

Section 1 provides that any party in interest in a suit in any Court in the United States may cause the testimony of any witness material to him to be taken conditionally, and be perpetuated. Section 2 provides that upon producing to any Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Circuit or District Judge, Register in Bankruptcy or Commissioner appointed to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, due proof by affidavit that the applicant is party to a suit pending in some Court of the United States, or an interest in some matter which is, or may be, the subject of a suit in such Court; that the testimony desired is material; that the party of adverse interest is of full age, with name and residence, such evidence may be taken after ten days from the appointment therefor by such officer. Section 3 provides for the summoning of the witness, first by showing the original summons, second, delivering a copy, and third by tendering fees and mileage same as allowed in District Courts of the United States. Section 4 provides for proceeding to take testimony ten days after serving notice on the adverse party, if within the district, and after thirty days if without the district. Section 5 requires the officer to insert every answer of witness to questions by either party, the deposition to be read to and subscribed by witness, certified by the officer, and within thirty days filed in the Clerk's office if a suit is pending, or if not, then in such district as the officer granting the order shall appoint. The original order and affidavits on which the same was founded, and those proving service of such order, to be filed with the same. Section 6. The original affidavits or a certified copy to be evidence of compliance with this act. Section 7 provides that same penalties for refusing to obey summons shall apply as if on the trial of a suit in the District Court of the United States. Section 8 provides that in case of death or insanity, or absence of witness, such deposition or a certified copy, may be given in evidence by either party. Section 9 provides that the deposition shall have the same effect as evidence, as the oral testimony of witness, and be subject to same objections and limitations. Section 10 provides that an officer granting order for such deposition may require it to be taken by some other officer residing in the same district with witnesses. Section 11 provides that depositions which have been lawfully taken in any suit pending in any Court of the United States may be recorded in subsequent suits between the same parties, or those claiming under them, where the same subject matter is in controversy. Section 12 provides that when witnesses are out of the jurisdiction of the United States, any Circuit or District Court of the United States may grant a commission to some officer in the civil or diplomatic service of the United States abroad, to take testimony of such witnesses upon direct and cross interrogatives, attached to such commission, to be used as depositions hereinbefore authorized to be taken within the United States.

In the House of Representatives, April 6, 1870, Mr. POLAND, from the select Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported bill, House Report No. 340, "to extend the provisions of an act to provide further remedial justice in the Courts of the United States," approved Aug. 29, 1842, which act was passed in consequence of a difficulty about the steam-boat *Caroline*, out of which grew the McLeod trial. That act provides that a person imprisoned in the United States, claiming that the act done by him was done by the authority of a foreign Government, he could be discharged under the writ of habeas corpus by a Judge of the Supreme Court or of the District Court, upon proof that he was acting as an officer or agent of such foreign Government in such manner as to be protected by its authority. This bill is to prevent kidnapping into the country.

Section 1 Provides that whenever any person has been seized in a foreign country and brought into this country, the writ of habeas corpus may be granted when the restoration of the person is claimed by the foreign country. Section 2 provides that such a demand of a foreign Government may be proved by a certificate of the Secretary of State under seal of the Department; and upon application for the writ of habeas corpus and in proceedings thereunder, copies of any depositions taken in the State province or country where the seizure was made, shall be laid before the Government by the diplomatic representative of such State or country, and duly certified by the Secretary of State, shall be admitted as evidence. Section 3 provides that if the person brought into the country was seized in violation of the laws of the country where the capture was made, such prisoner shall be returned at the expense and under the safeguard of the United States to the place of capture, and be delivered to an agent of the Government demanding the return of such prisoner; or if no such agent shall be found, he shall be set at liberty. Section 4 provides that any person unlawfully seizing any person in such foreign country, or aiding or detaining such person if brought within the jurisdiction of the United States, upon conviction, may be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the Court. Offenses to be tried either in the district where the person was seized, or in any district where such person shall have been unlawfully detained. Section 5 provides that writs of habeas corpus under this act, or under the act of which this is an addition, may be issued by any Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, or any Circuit Judge within his circuit, or any District Judge within his district, subject to the same right of appeal provided for in the original act. The bill passed.

In the House of Representatives, April 7, 1870, Mr. JENCKES, from the Select Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported a bill, which was passed, entitled "An act Relative to Proceedings in Admiralty." It provides that United States Commissioners and Registers in Bankruptcy are authorized to issue preliminary proceedings in admiralty cases. In the House of Representatives, April 6, 1870, Mr. POLAND reported back, with substitute, a bill (House resolution No. 510,) respecting the taking of evidence upon bounty and pension claims. The substitute provides that whenever an original paper pertaining to the case as evidence shall have been filed in any one of the departments, a properly certified copy of such paper shall be received as evidence when presented in any other department where such original paper would have been received. The substitute was adopted and the bill passed. In the House of Representatives, April 5, 1870, Mr. POLAND, from the Select Committee on Revision of Laws, reported a substitute for a bill (House resolution No. 719) "to extend the time in which certain offenses may be prosecuted," introduced by Mr. FERRIS, which was passed.

Section 1 provides that no person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished for forgery, perjury, subornation of perjury, or other offense hereafter committed in the application for or prosecution of any claim for any pension or bounty money or lands, unless a prosecution shall be instituted within four years after the offense. Section 2 provides that prosecutions for these offenses shall not be barred or affected by any prior statute of limitations, nor shall the act effect the prosecution of any offense committed prior to its passage.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH GERMANY.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL has concluded a new postal convention with the North German Union, which was signed today with the approval of the President, by which important reductions are made in the rates of letter postage between the United States and North Germany, and including the Austro-Hungarian Kingdom, the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, the Grand Duchy of Baden, and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, to take effect on the 1st of July, 1870. This convention reduces the rate of international postage for prepaid letters exchanged in closed mails, via England, from fifteen to ten cents, and for prepaid letters exchanged by direct steamer, to and from Bremen and Hamburg respectively, from ten to seven cents. But unpaid or insufficiently paid letters will be charged with double postage for collection at the place of destination. No change is made in the existing rates of postage on newspapers, other printed matter and samples of merchandise; but the postage on such articles must be fully prepaid, or they cannot be forwarded in the mails from either country to the other. The letter correspondence between the United States and the Scandinavian Kingdom, or other countries of Northern Europe, forwarded via the North German Union mails, will receive, on and after the 1st of July, 1870, the benefit of the reductions made in the rates of letter postage to and from the North German Union.

AN APPOINTMENT.

Capt. JOHN E. BLAINE, of Pennsylvania, a brother of Speaker BLAINE, has been appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department.

THE TARIFF.

The Committee on Ways and Means today agreed to recommend the following additional section to the Tariff bill:

That the act imposing a tonnage duty on ships, vessels or steamers shall hereafter be construed to apply to any ship, vessel or steamer belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States trading and arriving from ports of the United States, or trading from one point or port within the United States to another point or port within the United States.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 7.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the bill granting the consent of Congress to the erection of a crib in Lake Erie by the City of Cleveland, for the protection of an inlet for water works about to be constructed by said city.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. RICE—Granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line in New-Mexico.

By Mr. MCDONALD—For relief of EDWARD FITZGERALD and Roman Catholic Bishop of Little Rock, Ark.

By Mr. SPENCER—Relative to a place of holding the United States District Court for the Middle District of Alabama.

By Mr. KELLOGG—To secure a uniform and more perfect system of levee for the reclamation and protection of alluvial lands in the Mississippi Valley from overflow. [It provides for grants of public lands of six sections per mile of levee constructed, to the Mississippi Valley Levee Company, on condition that the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri, or either of them, shall contract with said Company for the construction of levees.]

CAIRO AND FULTON RAILWAY.

The bill extending the time for completion of the first section of twenty miles of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad was passed.

INDIANS AND THE NEW AMENDMENT.

The calendar of concurrent resolutions being proceeded with, the resolution directing an inquiry into the effect of the Fifteenth Amendment upon the Indians was adopted; all others were severally laid aside.

LAND GRANTS TO RAILROADS.

The joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds in the construction of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage, came up in order, the question being an amendment of Mr. WILSON fixing the price of the additional lands now granted to the Company at $2 50 per acre, and restricting their sale to actual settlers.

Mr. HOWELL addressed the Senate upon the tendency of the present policy of railroad land grants to create monopolies, and the necessity for such a modification of it as will insure to settlers some of the benefits which may otherwise be retained exclusively by the railroads. He denied the right of corporations to hold these lands in the nature of an investment of their own for their pecuniary profit.

Mr. STEWART said the effect of an arbitrary uniform price, irrespective of the location of land, was to limit town and depot sides to the same figure with land twenty-five miles from the line of the road. Speculators would thus be enabled, by representing themselves as settlers, to locate in advance upon those sites, which would be an unfair advantage. He said the railroads had been the subject of misrepresentation in this particular, and that an attempt had been made to create a false public sentiment.

The debate was continued by Messrs. POMEROY and NYE, and at 2½ o'clock the bill was passed over.

THE INCOME TAX—MEANING OF THE LAW.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the joint resolution declaratory of the meaning of the law in relation to the Income tax was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Financial Committee, said the Committee had amended the bill by omitting the provision relative to the income tax, in order to avoid the delay of a long discussion at this time, when the bill was needed by the authorities to settle disputes as to the law. They had simply continued for the present year the tax on salaries, dividends and interest payable by corporations, deferring the expression of any opinion on the income tax until the Revenue bill came up.

Mr. SCOTT said the existing law professed to except incomes to the extent of one thousand dollars, but that it did not, in fact, because it gave authority to bank officers to retain five per cent. on dividends or interest. The supposition had been that this was paid by the corporation, but the fact was the stockholders paid it. Persons having less than one thousand dollars income were, therefore, improperly subjected to the tax. He offered the amendment to obviate the injustice of which he complained.

Mr. SHERMAN objected to the amendment as impracticable and likely to create confusion in the execution of the present laws. Rejected. Yeas 16, nays 26.

Mr. SUMNER said, as the income tax had been referred to, he would say it ought not to be re-established. It was a war, not a peace tax; and having died a natural death, he hoped the Chairman of the Finance Committee would not attempt to re-establish it. He would have that gentleman also bear in mind that the taxes of the country must be reduced. He thought the cry of "Down with the taxes" would have a good beginning in the abrogation of this tax, which was unequitable in its operations.

Mr. CONKLING said that when the proposition was made to re-establish the income tax, he would offer a few observations upon a tax which, in the language of a British statesman, "was well calculated to produce a nation of liars." It was a tax equitable in theory, but demoralizing in practice. He hoped the present bill would be a finality as to the income tax.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would give notice to the honorable Senator (Mr. CONKLING) that when the question came up he would be prepared to show at length that the income tax was the most just and fair of any on the whole list of taxes, and practically it was the only tax that made a distinction between JOHN JACOB ASTOR and the poorest citizen. He hoped no Senator would make up his mind against it, as there were controlling reasons for its retention.

After further debate, the bill was amended and passed in the following language:

That sections 120, 121, 122 and 123 of the act of June 30, 1864, entitled an "Act to provide internal revenue for the support of the Government, to pay the interest on the public debt," &c., as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, and the act of March 2, 1870, shall be construed to impose the taxes therein mentioned for and during the year 1870, and that all such taxes shall be collected in the manner now or hereafter to be provided by law.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES AGAIN.

The bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds in the construction of its road, was then proceeded with, and discussed by Messrs. HARLAN and HOWARD, the latter asserting that the cry against subsidizing railroads came not from honest settlers, but from land speculators.

Mr. HARLAN delivered a lengthy argument in support of the views of his colleague (Mr. HOWELL) upon the necessity of a modification of the policy of railroad land grants, so as to secure the rights of actual settlers.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, gave notice that he would to-morrow (Friday) move to take up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

THE FRANKING BILL.

Mr. RAMSEY said he would insist upon the next special order, which was the Franking Privilege bill.

The Senate, shortly after 5 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution to annex the Republic of Dominica. Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, objected.

COUPON BOOKS.

Mr. PECK, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a resolution in reference to the coupon books used in the internal revenue service, concurring with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the opinion that some form of book, substantially similar to that proposed by him, would promote the interests of the public service, and authorizing him to take such action as he may think right and proper to carry into effect his order prescribing such form of book, and to inform parties of their right to procure the same in such size as may be adapted to the extent of their business, and from any source they may think fit. Adopted.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. MUNGEN offered a resolution directing investigation by the Secretary of the Treasury into the condition and management of the Marine Hospital. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CLARK, of Texas, introduced a bill making appropriations for the improvement of Galveston Harbor, Texas. Referred. He also offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to entitle the State of Texas to the benefits of the Agricultural College land grants. Adopted.

BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. POLAND, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported back the following bills:

To extend the time in which certain offenses may be prosecuted. Passed. [It allows prosecutions for forgery, perjury, &c., in the matter of claims for pensions and bounty to be instituted within four years.]

Relating to witnesses for respondents in extradition cases. Passed.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint special agents, not exceeding fifty-three in number, for the purpose of making examinations of the books, papers and accounts of Collectors and other officers of the Customs. After discussion and amendment the bill was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. FERRISS, from the same Committee, reported a bill to perpetuate testimony in United States Courts. Passed.

Mr. JENCKES, from the same Committee, reported a bill to regulate the exercise of the admiralty jurisdiction in United States Courts.

DIPLOMATIC EXPENSES AND DEFICIENCIES.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $106,375 to supply deficiencies for salaries for United States Ministers abroad for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. He explained that the deficiency arose from appropriating specific salaries and no more, while from year to year there are changes in foreign Ministers, the new Minister being entitled to his pay for a month before he leaves the United States and the outgoing Minister being entitled to his pay until his return to the United States. During last year quite a number of those changes had taken place, causing half the deficiency, and the other half had come over in the same way from year to year.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, said he understood the explanation to be that the expense of these changes for political purposes last year was $106,000.

Mr. DAWES corrected that impression respecting what he had said, that half of it was caused by the changes of Ministers last year.

The bill was passed.

THE TARIFF—CIGARS CONTINUED.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WHEELER in the chair, on the Tariff bill, the clause under consideration being that taxing cigars and cigarettes $2 50 per pound, as agreed to yesterday, and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, and the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. STRONG to increase it to fifty per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. SCHENCK stated that, after consultation this morning in the Committee of Ways and Means, he had been instructed to move to strike out of the bill all relating to cigars, and to leave the law as it is at present. The clause as reported in the bill was not reported in hostility to the cigar interest of the country, but because the Committee was satisfied that the cigar interest would be advanced by some further lowering of the duty on foreign cigars. Still, as the cigar interest, or members representing it, seemed to be of an opposite opinion, he would move to strike out the paragraph, thus renewing a motion made yesterday *pro forma* by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. MYERS,) and which he believed was, on the whole, the best motion that could be made.

After considerable discussion, Mr. SCHENCK withdrew the motion, and Mr. MYERS renewed it, and the whole paragraph was struck out, leaving the duty on cigars as it is under the existing law.

Cotton Manufactures.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, moved to amend the subsequent clause relating to cotton manufactures, so as to make it read:

"On all manufactures of cotton, and on all other articles manufactured of cotton, the act of March 2, 1861, is hereby restored."

Mr. BROOKS argued that under the high tariff American cotton manufactures, which formerly could be found in all parts of the world, could not now be exported, the exportation having fallen off from eleven millions to three millions.

A general free-trade and protection debate followed. The Speaker finally ruled that the debate was not in order and that discussion must be confined to the pending amendment.

Mr. WINANS offered as a substitute for the clause the one on the same subject contained in the act of March 2, 1861, and charged that the effect of the increase of tariff was to discourage importation, decrease the revenues, and thereby tend to repudiation, by rendering the people unable to pay the debt, by burdening them with taxes which do not go to pay the debt or to sustain the Government.

Mr. SCHENCK denied that it was proposed to increase the tariff; the bill decreased it.

The amendment by Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, was rejected.

Mr. MARSHALL moved to substitute thirty per cent. ad valorem for the taxes provided in the paragraph, and advocated the amendment.

The amendment offered by Mr. MARSHALL was rejected.

Mr. ALLISON moved to amend by striking out the words "and in addition thereto ten per cent. ad valorem," and advocated his amendment.

Mr. SCHENCK defended the action of the Committee of Ways and Means as simplifying very much the existing complicated provisions as to manufactured cotton goods.

Mr. BUTLER, in replying to Mr. SCHENCK, said it was due to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, as well as to himself, to make a remark by way of personal explanation. In the commencement of this Congress he had in the heat of debate stated substantially that he intended to investigate at some time the conduct of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. At that time he had had many stories broached to him, which had forced themselves on his mind. He had since investigated them and had found them in every instance to be of that class of slanders which every public man suffered in the same place where he had made the assertion. He felt it due to that gentleman, (Mr. SCHENCK,) as well as himself, to make, as far as he could, reparation.

Mr. SCHENCK said that he accepted the reparation in the same spirit in which he believed it was offered. He had felt perfectly confident when he challenged investigation long ago, as to what the result of any investigation into anything impeaching his integrity would be, and he was glad that in the same place, and by the same gentleman by whom the intimation against him had been thrown out, there was now such retraction made as would go to the world.

The amendment offered by Mr. WINANS was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to strike out the clause. Rejected.

No further amendment was offered, and the paragraph as to cotton manufactures remains in the bill as reported.

Cotton Spool Thread.

The next paragraph was as to cotton spool thread.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to amend the paragraph by changing twelve cents to six cents, and two hundred yards to one hundred yards, so as to read:

"On spool thread of cotton six cents per dozen spools, containing on each spool not more than one hundred yards of thread, and for every additional one hundred yards or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred yards on each spool, six cents per dozen spools, and thirty per cent. ad valorem in addition to the above rates."

The paragraph and amendment were discussed by Messrs. COX, CLEVELAND and HOOPER.

Mr. ALLISON moved to make it five cents per dozen spools, and said that the present rates were from sixty-five to seventy-two per cent. on the value of the article. His amendment would reduce it from fifty to sixty per cent., which he thought quite high enough.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, moved to reduce the rate to four cents per dozen spools, and said that there were two and a half million seamstresses in the country, who needed spool-cotton at the lowest possible price, while there were not, perhaps, ten thousand laborers producing it in this country, and yet the two and a half million of the women were to be taxed for the benefit of these ten thousand laborers.

Mr. DAWES replied that they did not pay a penny per hundred spools more for the thread made in Massachusetts or Philadelphia, and he would not put the female operatives of this country on the level of those on the other side of the water as to wages.

After further discussion Mr. BROOKS' amendment was rejected, and, without disposing of the other amendments, the Committee rose, and the House, at 5¼, adjourned.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Meeting of the Union League Club—Addresses of Horace Greeley, Senator Wilson and Others.

A special meeting was held last evening at the Union League Club for the purpose of expressing, by resolutions and speeches, the joy felt by the members of the Club at the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Mr. SCHULTZ, President of the Club, opened the proceedings by announcing the object of the meeting, and resolutions expressing it fully were adopted.

Resolved, That we congratulate our country and the friends of the human race everywhere that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, establishing the principle that the right of our citizens to vote shall in no case be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, has been incorporated into the organic law of our Republic by a solemn act of the nation.

Resolved, That this great measure, recognizing the brotherhood and equality of all the branches of the human family, was necessary to bring our practice as a free Republic into conformity with our profession, and to make the golden maxim with which our Declaration of Independence begins a living truth operative throughout our institutions.

Resolved, That the adoption of this amendment to our Constitution at this time should convince the world that the late abrogation of slavery was something more than a measure of hostility to the States which made war upon the Union, and that it had its root in a sense of justice and a respect for the rights of humanity.

Resolved, That in this act of the nation we rejoice to see the end of a long and bitter controversy, which, having been the source of bitter political hatreds, of scandalous acts of violence, and of one of the most fearful and bloody wars which the world has ever known, is now happily ended and is laid asleep forever.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY being introduced, said: A profound thinker remarked, a quarter of a century ago, that the American Revolution was still in progress. I think we may now congratulate ourselves that at last it has been ended. We began a century ago active, positive revolution with the conflict in the streets of Boston, currently termed the Boston massacre. We ended it a century later, when the President of the United States proclaimed this Fifteenth Amendment a part of the fundamental law of the land. It is very seldom that a great contest like this is so completely fought out to its end. Men are apt to grow cold and weary in the struggle, and to end with a compromise which leaves the original evils but half overthrown, the good originally contemplated but half secured. In this case I think I may confidently say that our victory is complete. After speaking of the significance of the Fifteenth Amendment, Mr. GREELEY continued: But, friends, I did not intend to make even these few remarks. What I meant to say was this—that questions still arise, that questions now exist, which will demand of us the same firmness, the same courage, the same faith in principle which have so far honorably distinguished the career of this party. It is not a party based on compromise, but on eternal truth, and that truth will need application in the future, as in the past. Let the Republican Party be blotted out, and your national debt would never be paid, never; and your emancipated four millions would speedily be converted by gradual process back into practical, virtual bondsmen. It is this party that stands today between the repudiation of the national debt and the public creditors and public faith on the one hand and between the rights of four millions of freemen and their virtual subjugation and remanding into bondage on the other. It has to stand a struggle or both these things would be subverted, not by open process and palpable outright declared repudiation, but by the simpler process of repealing tax after tax until there should be not a dollar left in the Treasury wherewith to pay the National debt. That process would go on from this hour if the Democratic Party had the ascendancy in this country. So, with regard to that, the spirit is still willing but the flesh is a little weak. [Cheers.] So long as we stand between the negroes and slavery their rights are secure. The moment we should fall back, they would be treated as they have been; would be subjected to just such Democratic principles and Democratic methods and manners as we have seen exemplified in the past. Let us resolve that this party shall maintain its faith in principle, shall dare to be right in advance of what seems to be the temporary overruling majorities and necessities, shall dare to confirm the great truths which have been so honorably blended with its history and with the recent history of our country, and shall go on in faith and works, doing what can be done to make this practically a land of equal rights and equal laws for all men—yes, even if they be called Chinese—and in the undoubting faith that firmness in principle, and fidelity to truth will be recognized and rewarded by a just God, and an ultimately truthful and upright people. [Loud applause.]

Senator WILSON being next called upon, said: As one of a Committee of Congress to attend to-morrow the funeral of that illustrious citizen whose mortal remains are to lie in the State of New-York, I hardly feel that it is proper that I should take a part in this matter to-night. And yet I feel deeply and profoundly grateful to God and to the American people, for the privilege we all have to rejoice, even in public sorrows and private afflictions, over this great triumph of liberty, justice and humanity in our country. [Applause.] I want to say a single word to you now in regard to the future. I want to cultivate a spirit of Justice and humanity and liberality in this country, just as far and as fast as we can go in that direction. But, gentlemen, forty years ago neither the foremost abolitionists of the country who lifted the humble banner of immediate and unconditional emancipation, nor the editors of the public journals, nor any one, in fact, had more than a glimpse of the degradation and demoralization brought upon this nation by human slavery. It was only when the war came, in the light of battle-fields, that we began to see and realize the transcendent wickedness and corruption of the Slavery system in this country. [Applause.] And although we have righted it as far as law and the Constitution are concerned, we have got a great Christian work yet to do, the work of a coming generation, a work sanctioned by patriotism and humanity and the religion of Jesus Christ. And that is to practically protect these poor and humble men, and aid in their education and development. Slavery trained a class of imbruted and violent men—slave-traders, slave-drivers, Legrees—and for some time to come that class of men, in portions of the Southern country, will lash and mob and kill the blacks, in spite of the Constitution and laws, in spite of State and Federal Governments. It is only by doing all we can through governments and by means of moral and religious instruction, that we are going to make the lives and liberties of these people as safe there as our lives are here in the free North. The Government must be kept for long years hence in the hands of men who believe in freedom and equal rights, and one hostile to caste and privilege of every kind and degree. By so doing we shall work out and complete this great revolution, and make our great North American Republic a land that truly recognizes the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of all mankind. [Applause.]

AARON M. POWELL followed with an appropriate speech, in which he fervently demanded protection for all American citizens of whatever color or nationality.

The President remarked that the courtesies of the occasion prevented him from singling out any of the dozen or fifteen distinguished gentlemen he saw before him; but if any of them felt moved to speak they would be gladly heard. Dr. GEO. B. LORING and Mr. LUTHER R. MARSH were called for, and the latter made an eloquent address, recalling especially the memory of the founders of the Anti-Slavery movement, "the men of the dawn light, the heroes of the beginning of the strife."

LETTER FROM WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

J. Langdon Ward, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I very deeply regret that in consequence of the state of my health, especially of my lungs, I am obliged to withdraw my promise to speak at the meeting to be held this week by the Union League Club of New-York, in honor of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

This cheering event in the consummation of that great moral struggle which, based upon absolute justice and supported in an uncompromising spirit, for so many years preceded the late rebellious outbreak of the South for an independent slave-holding empire; and without which there could have been no renovation of public sentiment adequate to prevent the overthrow of our Republic. That struggle was virtually ended when the first rebel gun was fired at Fort Sumter; and it no longer became a matter of warning and reproof, but resolved itself into a question of patriotic duty and the preservation of the Union.

Since then our national necessities have forced us, however reluctantly or distrustfully, to the adoption of one measure after another in the suppression of the rebellion and the reconstruction of the Union, till at last we all stand upon the high plane of universal liberty and equality before the law, so far as complexional distinctions are concerned.

To this extent, at least, we may now read our Declaration of Independence with pride and exultation, challenge the scrutiny of the world in regard to our laws and institutions, claim superiority of condition over every other kingdom or country, confidently rely upon our future as pregnant with manifold blessings, and join in strains of thanksgiving and tokens of jubilation for all the achievements that have been so marvelously wrought.

It is scarcely possible to portray the difference which ten years have effected in our views, aspirations, hopes, chances, prospects and possibilities as a nation. In 1860 the slave power dominated the land in the pride of its strength; it counted its bondmen by millions; its hunting-ground was as broad as our national domain; it firmly held Church and State in its iron grasp; it almost seemed successfully to "exalt itself above all that is called God." In 1870 the Genius of Universal Emancipation sits enthroned in its stead; not a bondman remains to be delivered, not a yoke to be broken; the chattel is a man, and the man a recognized American citizen with the ballot in his hand; the Constitution of the United States has been changed from a "covenant with death" to an anti-slavery instrument; and by the Fifteenth Amendment every State is compelled to regard manhood, and not the color of the skin, as the test of fitness for the elective franchise. The result of all this cannot fail to be unexampled peace and prosperity; for these abound where justice is impartially administered and liberty is the inheritance of all.

Though identified with no political association, I deem it simple justice in this connection to say that whatever has been done, by political action and legislative enactment, to secure this glorious triumph, has been done exclusively by the Republican Party, and by the Loyal Leaguers co-operating with it; and that President GRANT is deserving of high praise for the support he has given to the claims of a long-oppressed but now redeemed people. Yours, jubilantly,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

BOSTON, April 6, 1870.

The following resolutions regarding the late Gen. THOMAS were offered by Mr. WM. C. BRYANT, who supported them in an effective address:

Resolved, That the members of the Union League Club of the City of New-York have heard with the profoundest sorrow of the death of their highly esteemed and valued honorary member, Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, suddenly removed in the midst of his usefulness and in the highest vigor of his faculties.

Resolved, That in him the country has lost one of its ablest military chiefs and one of its most useful and virtuous citizens, wise in council and resolute in action, sagacious to plan and energetic to execute—one who has rendered eminent services to his country, both in his vocation as a soldier and in fulfilling those trusts rendered necessary by the late troubles, in which the duties of the civil commander were blended with those of the civil ruler, and who in every situation proved himself equal to its highest responsibilities, inspiring respect and affection by his wisdom, his justice, his humanity, his care for the interests of those who were subordinate to him, and his love of peace.

Resolved, That we desire to hold up to universal admiration and imitation the rare example, unfortunately, in these times far too rare, of one who, with all these splendid qualities of mind and character, never allowed himself to listen to the promptings of a selfish ambition, but seemed to have chiefly merged the desire of personal distinction in that of discerning and doing his duty in whatever situation he might be placed.

Resolved, That the Committee on Art be instructed to obtain a portrait of our lamented friend for the Club, to be placed with the other portraits on its walls.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions signed by the President and Secretary, be transmitted to the family of the late Gen. THOMAS.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting thereupon adjourned.

Republican General Committee.

The Republican General Committee met last evening at the hall corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, HUGH GARDENER, Vice-President, in the chair. Resolutions were presented in favor of ratifying the San Domingo treaty. A long discussion ensued, in which E. DELAFIELD SMITH spoke in favor of the resolutions, and RUFUS F. ANDREWS opposed; the result being that they were adopted by a vote of 41 to 22, and the meeting adjourned.

The following are among those who have accepted invitations to be present at the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac in Philadelphia, on Saturday of this week: President Grant and Secretaries Belknap and Cox; Gens. Sherman, Pope, McDowell, Schofield, Hazen, Cuyler, Comstock, Gordon, Pitcher, Negley, Rosecrans and Giles A. Smith, Commodore Pratty, Hon. J. F. Asher, Henry Wilson, A. Cobb, C. Delano, and the Governors of New-Jersey, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Florida.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"MEN AND ACRES" AT WALLACK'S.

In spite of some improbabilities in the plot and some flagging of interest toward the close, "Men and Acres" is one of the best comedies of the day, and decidedly the ablest we have seen from Mr. TOM TAYLOR. There is nothing very original about the story, and the characters are chiefly old friends in new dresses; but the incidents, with few exceptions, are probable and amusing, the talk is lively, the situations are cleverly conceived and artistically wrought up, and above all there is that air of the immediate present about the piece which is the true salt of the drama, preventing it from becoming stilted or old-fashioned, or falling to decay. The title, "Men and Acres," readily indicates what is behind it. The "Men" are modern, and the "Acres" antique. The Men are the types of the rising democracy, the Acres those of the sinking aristocracy. As usual, and remembering that audiences are mixed, the types are managed with judicious caution. For although the key-note or under-current of the play is sympathy with democracy, we are given in the *Bunter* family very coarse, ignorant and presumptuous people by way of illustrating the beggar on horseback principle. And although there are two or three indolent and haughty aristocrats to show how useless and obnoxious such an order may become, there are individuals also of the highest class, whose sweetness and generosity tells the other way. It is obvious that these comedies of every day English life as brought out at Wallack's, have an interest for their auditors that cannot be surpassed in London itself. The seethe and stir of the English society of the immediate present appears as attractive a study to the man of Broadway as it can be to him of Pall Mall. Nor does it take long to find the cause. English society affords today the main grounds of conflict for the two great systems of aristocracy and democracy, for it is there alone the two systems are of nearly the same strength. Ten years ago the aristocratic principle was still by far the stronger. But the success of the Government in our civil war has imparted to democracy in England a new and prodigious power. Under fresh conditions the spectacle of the encounter between these giants becomes in our eyes supremely attractive. For we are not only the children of English liberty, but we are in a measure its parents. The English dramatist who can accurately paint the social aspects of the struggle, does a work then which is as keenly appreciated here as in his own country. Mr. ROBERTSON did this in "Progress," and in a different way in "Caste"—and Mr. TOM TAYLOR has happily emulated him in "Men and Acres."

There is a good deal that is conventional in this latter comedy, and a good deal, as a natural corollary, that is not quite original. The ear is frequently saluted with things that strike the chords of memory through novel adaptation of an ancient theme. Mr. TOM TAYLOR is by no means to comedy what OFFENBACH is to opera, but yet, just as the latter freshens up our recollections of MEYERBEER and ROSSINI, so does the former remind us of BULWER LYTTON, or KNOWLES, or other masters of stage effect in the days that were. The similitude in both cases extends to whole cloth passages, although with the playwright these are always of the shortest kind. As a trifling exemplification, one of the people in "Men and Acres" repeats to his interlocutor the reproach of *Glavis* to *Beauseant* in the "Lady of Lyons," "You are as melancholy as a mute at a funeral," and one quite expects to hear the rest of the sentence, "or an Englishman at a party of pleasure." No good would accrue from rehearsing the plot of "Men and Acres," for a parallel reason. It has all been heard before. There is a haughty family living in a noble old abbey. The name was *Mompesson* lately, and now it is *Vavasour*. There is a rough, sturdy, self-made man of the people, of the kind always played *con amore* by Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK, who was an engineer a few weeks ago, and is now a Liverpool merchant. There are persons who go about degrading the democratic idea by their vulgarity and snobbery, and persons who go about degrading the aristocratic idea by their pretension and arrogance. The distinction between the two Mr. TAYLOR discriminates with nicety. People born and bred gentlefolks are seldom snobs, although some of our own native journalists and others would fain have it so. The snob is he who pretends to be something he is not; not he who pretends to be just what he is. The "swells" of the Horse Guards and Rotten-row are not, as a rule, snobs, although they may often be something worse; and folk like the *Bunters* are snobs, although similar folk may also frequently be something better. In "Men and Acres" the mixture is adroit and affords means for telling comparisons. The majestic and somber feudalism of the first scene, and the dazzling meretriciousness of the last are contrasted with artful design; and the same feeling for suggestive antithesis is carried even further and better in the handling of the living personages. Yet this is not done, at least as a rule, at the cost of common sense or propriety; for Mr. TAYLOR has experience enough, as well as taste and culture enough, to know that the surest effects with an audience are the most natural ones, and that the abiding reward is to him always who strives to hold the mirror up to nature.

It is not often that a character is better suited to an artist than is *Lillian Vavasour* to Miss HENRIQUEZ. The romping gaiety, the unaffected sweetness, the quick transitions from fun to pathos, the occasional spoiled-child air indicated by the text and situations are depicted by the lady with a heartiness and ease that show sympathetic appreciation of these especial phases; and there is a womanliness, a depth of passion in the love-making scenes that excel anything of the kind we have seen before from Miss HENRIQUEZ, and show that she has powers in reserve with which the public are not altogether familiar. When a performance is so good, as a whole, as to win general and enthusiastic approval, it seems ungracious to point out flaws; and yet we will risk misconstruction by saying that Miss HENRIQUEZ betrays, at times, certain trifling faults of manner the removal of which would be salutary. She is apt, for instance, to throw too much irritation into her expressions of impatience—for impatience does not necessarily include anger—her face, when in repose, falls now and then into an air of pre-occupation not always called for by the scene, and to noble sentiments which, in trying situations, are wrung from the depths of a heroic and loving woman's heart. Miss HENRIQUEZ occasionally imparts a tinge of reproach which seems foreign to the exigency. These are but tiny blemishes, and moreover they may be sometimes due to refinements of conception about which there may legitimately be two opinions; we, however, take note of them out of that natural desire to see perfect what to our eyes already comes so near being so. Mr. WALLACK acts the merchant *Samuel Brown* delightfully. There is something about this actor in parts of such a stamp as wholesome and inspiriting as the wind that blows over the heather. It seems certain that a man must be in truth single minded and sweet in nature who can picture these attributes so faithfully. Dissimulation has its limits, and a mind capable of duplicity and craft could hardly enter with such hearty sympathy, such a total absence of reserve, into qualities so exactly opposite. Mr. WALLACK is very manly, and Miss HENRIQUEZ is very womanly. The love-scenes between them are consequently the most charming things imaginable, and in one or two instances quite take the audience by storm. Mr. STODDART is a great favorite, and is prodigiously funny in almost everything, and his *Mr. Bunter* is no exception to this hilarious rule. But—the word troubles us more than it will him—if he would only study to vary his style a little more and to color his sketches a little less highly, it would be a genuine advantage. Mr. STODDART is intrinsically too good an artist to allow himself to degenerate, and we are sure that he does not seriously mean to do so. He helps amazingly to give mirth and frolic to the scene, and this strange offspring of *Mawworm* and *Tartuffe*, this amalgam of piety and the spirit of modern speculation, will become as it mellows one of his most enjoyable performances. Miss MESTAYER is capital in *Lady Matilda*—far better than in anything we have seen her act this season. She has repose, finesse, sufficient elegance, and looks the part to perfection. Mr. ROCKWELL is gentlemanly in *Vavasour*, and Mr. RINGGOLD as *Bertie* gives us another unchanged copy of a photograph with which we are already well acquainted. On the other hand, Mr. WILLIAMSON as *Blasenbalg*, supplies a *genre* portrait of remarkable and unique cleverness, and one that will add decidedly to his reputation as an actor of character parts. Mrs. PHILLIPS is quite successful in *Fanny*, filling out her sketchy outlines better than most ladies would, and Mrs. SEFTON, as her mamma, adds to her gallery of vulgar Englishwomen perhaps the best specimen that it contains. We have left ourselves scant room to do justice to the admirable scenery of the play. The set of the second act is really beautiful, and does infinite credit to Mr. ISHERWOOD'S brush. It is without doubt one of the finest scenes yet placed upon even Mr. WALLACK'S stage. "Men and Acres" is, in brief, a charming play, very smartly and earnestly acted, and very well mounted. It ought to fill the house until the close of the season.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The second farewell concert of Miss PATTI, at Steinway Hall, occurs to-night. A fresh programme is to be interpreted. In our reference to that rendered Wednesday, by the way, the types led us into alluding to the "artistic and dexterous," instead of the "certain and dexterous" fingering of the violinist SARASATE, and to the "timeable," in lieu of the "tuneable," voice of Mr. SQUIRES....The performance of "La Juive," by which Herr WEINLICH is to benefit, occurs to-night, at the Stadt Theater, and not at the Academy of Music....It is now definitely arranged that Mr. FECHTER'S approaching series of twenty-four performances are to be given at the French Theater....Attention is directed to the fact that Mr. EDWIN BOOTH acts at his theater at the matinée as well as in the evening of Saturday. By day he embodies *Claude Melnotte*, and by night *Macbeth*.

READINGS AND LECTURES.

Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF read at West Point on Saturday last in the lecture course of the officers and cadets. We are happy to infer from this that he has recovered from his indisposition and may be expected to resume his customary readings....We are informed that Miss LILLIAN EDGARTON will give a second lecture in this City very soon, which will follow up and illustrate the sensible ground taken by her in her first....WENDELL PHILLIPS, FREDERICK DOUGLASS and others are to speak at Apollo Hall on Saturday evening, the occasion of the celebration by the Anti-Slavery Society of the passage of the Fifteen h Amendment....Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, LUCRETIA MOTT and others will speak on "Christianity and Reform" at the same hall on Sunday evening....The pupils of Prof. J. E. FROBISHER, the elocutionist, among whom are some young ladies distinguished for their beauty and talent, have tendered him a complimentary testimonial, which will take place at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall on Friday evening.

Mr. BRENTANO has received by the last mails the *Graphic*, the *Illustrated London News* and *Times*, *Nature*, the *Saturday Review* and other papers. The *Graphic* continues its series of sketches called "Graphic America." They ought rather to be entitled "Caricatures of America." The sketch of the New-York Police, in the present number is ridiculously unlike anything to be seen here. This series might have been a source of great success to the paper. The managers must take care that it does not turn out instead to be a source of great injury.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

The University Boat Race; The Conscription Law in Spain; The Attack on Gen. Prim—Riots and Bloodshed; More Peaceful Aspect of the Labor Strike in France; Excitement in Mexico; The Revolution in Venezuela; The Red River Troubles; English Affairs.

General Topics.

A Chapter from Thurlow Weed's Autobiography; The President's Reasons for Desiring the Ratification of the San Domingo Treaty; The Case of Fitz-John Porter; Services in Honor of Gen. Thomas in Washington; Particulars of Gen. Thomas' Death; American Claims to Estates in England; The Coming Base-Ball Season—Grand National Tournament; Coal Trade of Pennsylvania; The Indian Murders.

Political Affairs.

Summary of Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature; The Election in Connecticut—Latest Returns; Our Albany Letter; The Bible in the Public Schools; Anna Dickinson on the Woman Suffrage Question; Serious Charges made by Fernando Wood against the Head of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Local News.

Return of the Pontifical Zouaves; Preparations for the Execution of the Murderer Reynolds; A Youthful "Fire Bug;" The Recent Storm on the Hudson; German Methodist Episcopal Conference; How Country People are Swindled.

Agricultural.

Full Report of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club—Heavy Growths of Corn—Deep Plowing Again—Horse Breeding—Manures; The Horse Market; Advantages of Breeding from Horses of Pure Blood; Will Poultry Pay; Labor in California.

Editorial Comments.

Municipal Reform; Is Anything to be Done for American Shipping; Labors of Legislative Committees; Down with the Taxes; The Federal Judiciary; The Business Outlook; Our Purchase of San Domingo; Moral of the Connecticut Election; Women as Physicians; The Rejuvenated South.

The Markets.

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MARRIED.

PADDOCK—ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 7, by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Mr. JOHN D. PADDOCK to Miss LIZZIE K., daughter of Jos. H. Adams, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

PARSONS—McCLELLAN.—In Montclair, N. J., on Thursday, April 7, at the residence of Mr. R. M. Henning, by Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., JOHN C. PARSONS, of Hartford, Conn., and MARY, daughter of the late Edmund McClellan, M. D., of Philadelphia.

STURGIS—HAZARD.—On Wednesday, April 6, at Newport, R. I., F. R. STURGIS, M. D., of New-York, to MARTHA DE WOLF, daughter of the late Capt. S. F. Hazard, U. S. N.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

TREADWELL—LEE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 7, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., JOHN H. TREADWELL to HELEN IRENE NICOLL, daughter of the late Leonard Lee.

DIED.

CRONK.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 7, 1870, Rev. DE WITT C. CRONK, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Baptist Church in said place, on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to White Plains, N. Y., for interment.

DAY.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, April 6, at his residence in Elizabeth, N. J., WILLIAM F. DAY, Esq., in the 54th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Westminster Church, Elizabeth, on Saturday, April 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Cortlandt and Liberty sts. at 1 o'clock.

DUSENBERRY.—On Wednesday, April 6, JAMES DUSENBERRY, aged 87 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from his late residence, No. 131 Wooster-st., on Saturday morning, the 9th inst., at 8 o'clock, and at the First Methodist Church in White Plains at 12 o'clock.

FORDHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 5, LUCY A., wife of the late Austin S. Fordham, and daughter of the late Elisha J. Bowen, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 210 Dean-st., on Friday, April 8, at 2½ P. M.

PREUD'HOMME.—At White Plains, on Tuesday, April 5, PERNETTE S. PREUD'HOMME, wife of Eugene T. Preud'homme, aged 49 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, White Plains, on Friday, April 8, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Train leaves 26th-st., Harlem Depot, at 10 A. M.

FOX.—On Wednesday evening, April 6, CATHARINE, widow of William Fox, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mary's Church, corner Grand and Ridge sts., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

LOCKE.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Wednesday, April 6, of paralysis, JULIA A., wife of John D. Locke, aged 55 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence on Sunday, at 1½ P. M. A special train will leave Hunter's Point (Flushing and North-side Railroad Depot) at 12½ P. M., returning upon the conclusion of the funeral services.

OGDEN.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, April 7, JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at Trinity Church, on Saturday, 9th, at 1 o'clock.

O'HARA.—On Thursday, April 7, of pneumonia, MABEL, daughter of Charles E. and Kate O'Hara, aged 3 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, April 9, at 2½ o'clock, from No. 45 West 47th-st.

RECKNAGEL.—In New-York, on Thursday morning, April 7, GEORGE RECKNAGEL, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral services on Saturday, April 9, at 2 o'clock, at the German Evangelical Church in Schermerhorn-st., near Court-st., in Brooklyn.

SHINER.—At Junction, N. J., on Wednesday, April 6, ISAAC WARREN SHINER, of Newark, N. J., son of Enoch T. and the late Mary E. Shiner, aged 23 years, 1 month and 12 days.

Funeral services to be held at the Eighth-avenue (formerly Quarry-st.) M. E. Church, Newark, on Saturday, April 9, at 12 o'clock M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TURNBULL.—On Thursday, April 7, JOSEPHINE DAVIS, beloved wife of Stephen H. Turnbull, and youngest daughter of Dr. John Davis.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., at No. 288 Lexington-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

For all diseases of the lungs and respiratory organs. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic for dyspepsia and indigestion. Schenck's Mandrake Pills for liver complaint.

These popular medicines have now been before the public nearly forty years, and the reputation they have attained renders it useless to puff them. Thousands who have been benefited by their use testify to their merits.

It may be asked, by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. Schenck's medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver and bowels into an active, healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named, prevent the proper digestion of food, and as a natural consequence create disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good, rich blood, and, as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are today alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. Schenck's remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment and general directions how to use his medicine, can be had gratis or sent by mail by addressing his principal office, No. 15 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, Wholesale Agent.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST., will continue for TWO WEEKS ONLY

THEIR

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE

OF

CHINA, GLASS, GAS-FIXTURES.

SILVER-PLATED WARE, BRONZES,

CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR PRICES,

MARKED AT AND BELOW COST

IN PLAIN FIGURES ON EACH ARTICLE.

The last invoices they shall receive of CHOICE PARIS AND GERMAN GOODS are now being opened.

After the first of May their successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, will continue the business at No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st.

BARGAINS IN WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

All descriptions of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c., SELLING off at greatly REDUCED prices to REMOVE to No. 513 BROADWAY, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

DIAMOND RINGS as low as THIRTY, FORTY AND FIFTY dollars each.

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st., and No. 1,173 BROADWAY, above 27th-st.

DICKENS' NEW STORY

IN "EVERY SATURDAY"

By special arrangement with the Author, FROM ADVANCE SHEETS.

EVERY SATURDAY,

No. 16, for April 16, now ready, contains another chapter of

"THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD."

This great story is already recognized as possessing the peculiar characteristics that stamp all the works of Mr. Dickens. It has thus early enlisted the eager interest of Hundreds of Thousands of intelligent readers in America and Europe.

By special arrangement it appears in EVERY SATURDAY from advance sheets furnished by Mr. Dickens, simultaneously with its publication in England. Those who wish to read "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," in its earliest and only authorized form in America, will find it in EVERY SATURDAY.

This number of EVERY SATURDAY has its usual

SUPERB ILLUSTRATIONS.

"EVERY SATURDAY for April 9 contains the first and second chapters of Mr. Dickens' new story, 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood,' making a liberal installment of the work. Judging from this sample, we have a great story before us for the amusement of the next twelvemonth, the tale being one of marvelous suggestions, and affording occasion for grand displays of the author's powers."—*Boston Traveller.*

"The author's power of terrible and fantastic description is illustrated in the opening chapter."—*New-York Tribune.*

"EVERY SATURDAY, No. 15, has a pictorial supplement, drawn by Sol Eytinge, the clever illustrator of the Boston edition of Dickens, entitled 'Mr. Pickwick's Reception,' in which Sam Weller introduces to Mr. Pickwick the leading characters of Mr. Dickens' novels. There must be about two hundred different figures and heads here, all so distinctly individualized that any rational reader of 'Boz,' after profitably investing an odd hour or so in the study of this very spirited and clever production, must recognize nineteen-twentieths of the whole. In truth, it is a remarkably well-conceived and well-executed composition."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"The Mystery of Edwin Drood" will be continued in EVERY SATURDAY through the year.

TERMS OF EVERY SATURDAY.

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E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, Special Agents for F., O. & Co.'s Publications.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Republicans of this district will meet at Bleecker Building on FRIDAY EVENING, April 8, 1870, at 8 o'clock.

JAMES W. BOOTH, President.

WILLIAM E. SMITH, GEO. F. CODDINGTON, JR., } V. Presidents.

ANDREW J. CAMPBELL, SAMUEL B. LAKE, } Secretaries.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, was large, but the bidding not at all spirited. Two lots of property were offered by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., but no bids being made in excess of the sum at which they were to be started, they were withdrawn. A four-story basement brown-stone house in Thirty-eighth-street, west of Sixth-avenue, which was advertised to be sold yesterday, it was announced had been disposed of at private sale. It brought $24,500.

A five-story brick building and lot on Sixth-street, near Third-avenue, was sold by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. for $25,000. The lot, which is almost entirely covered by the buildings, is 23.5½x90.10½, and the premises are now used in the manufacture of plated ware by the Manhattan Plate Company. The price realized for the property was not considered high.

JAMES M. MILLER sold a four-story brick-front dwelling-house in Fifty-fourth-street, east of Tenth-avenue, lot 22.6x53.6, for $8,475; a lot adjoining, 27.6x57.4, without a building upon it, brought $3,060. Mr. MILLER sold six lots of land at Inwood, Westchester County, two of them on the north-west corner of Central and Gerard avenues, and four on Arcularius-place; they brought $3,600, and the price was deemed very low in view of the improvements being made in that locality.

The above lots were all the sales of the day, and an evident lack of interest was manifested by both bidders and spectators. On Monday next the five houses and sixty-three lots in Morrisania, Westchester County, heretofore advertised, will be sold by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

Building and lot No. 227 East 6th-st., n. s., between 2d and 3d avs., lot 23.5½x90.10½........$25,000

By James M. Miller.

House and lot s. s. 54th-st., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., house 22.6x35, lot 22.6x53.6........$8,475

Lot adjoining above on 54th-st., 27.6x57.4........3,060

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By James M. Miller.

6 lots at Inwood, 2 on Gerard-av. and 4 on Arcularius-place, near Macomb's Dam, $600 each...$3,600

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broadway, e. s., 26.5¼ ft. s. of 28th-st., 26x72x24x61..$65,000
Broadway, e. s., 26.5½ ft. n. of 27th-st., 86.6x24.8x95.11........100,000
Thompson-st., No. 97, 25x100........22,000
Willet-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100....13,000
16th-st., n. s., 214.3 ft. e. of Avenue A, 23.9x92.....15,500
30th-st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x98.9........15,500
35th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x98.9........3,500
39th-st., s. s., 302.9 ft. e. of 6th-av., 17.9x98.9......33,000
49th-st., n. s., 236.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.5x100.5.......16,000
59th-st., s. s., 62 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 33x60.5.....20,400
63d-st., n. s., 370 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.5..........6,750
69th-st., s. s., 110.2 ft. e. of 9th-av., 77.4x18.3x12.7x67.1........nom.
122d-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th-av., 100x100½, part same property........5,000
125th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100x1 block.....24,000
138th-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 6th-av., 62x99.11.......10,000
Madison-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 49th-st., 25.5x88....60,000
4th-av., e. s., 50.2½ ft. n. of 53d-st., 25.1½x100........7,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 233.4 ft. w. of Powers-st.. 21.10x80........$10,000
Clinton-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of President-st., 20x95..6,500
Evergreen-place, s. s., 200 ft. w. of New-Jersey-av., 25x100........575
Hall-st., e. s., 340 ft. n. of Gates-av., 20x100........8,100
Ivy-st. and Cypress-av., s. w. corner, 100x50.... } 1,500
Ivy-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Cypress-av., 100x100.. }
Pacific-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of Grand-av., 25x110........2,000
President-st., n. e. s., 395 ft. n. w. of Columbia-st., 20x100........5,000
Sands-st., s. s. adjoining Gen. E. Stevens', 25x100 3,000
Skillman-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100 3,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100........1,000
Wyckoff-st., s. by s., 90 ft. e. of Carlton-av., 40x131x40x49x90x42........10,000
South 2d-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-st., 25x120........4,400
Newell-st., late 7th-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Nassau-st., 25x100........700
18th-st. and 8th-av., s. w. corner, 20x75........4,500
23d-st., n. e. s., 125 ft. s. e. of 4th-av., 38x60x87x40x125x100........5,800
First-place, s. s., 262.6 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x133.5........5,000
Bedford-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Morton-st., 25x92....36,000
Bay-av., n. e. s., 300 ft. s. e. of Franklin-st., 100x100........250
Clinton and Lafayette avs., n. e. corner, 50x200..22,500
Clinton-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 53.7x200........22,500
Classon-av., w. s., 331.4 ft. s. of Gates-av., 20x100..8,500
Classon av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Gates-av., 25x100....10,000
Fulton-av., n. s., 87.6 ft. e. of Lawrence-st., 20x81x5.10x25x12.6x96.8........21,000
Flushing-av., s. s., 76 ft. e. of Canton-st., 18x82.11x9.3x11.5x9.2x96.2........7,000
Graham-av., e. s., 21 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 24x91.5........3,800
Greene and Yates avs., n. e. corner, 60x80........2,000
Greene-av., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Adelphi-st., 41.8x75..20,000
Greene-av., n. s., 148 ft. w. of Cumberland-st., 27x90........28,000
Graham-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Boerum-st., 25x75..5,500
Liberty-av. and Munroe-st., s. w. corner, 77.6x100 2,250
Yates-av. and Hancock-st., n. w. corner, 95x226x71x225........ } 1,500
Yates-av. and Hancock-st., n. e. corner, 102.7x226x125x225 }

Leases Recorded.

Baxter-st., No. 7, } 5½ years, per year........$4,200
Chatham-st., No. 146, }
Duane-st., No. 170, 5 years; for first three years $1,800, and last two, per year........1,700
Mercer-st., No. 109, 8 years, per year........5,000
Washington-st., No. 441, 4 years, per year........1,400
31st-st., No. 238 East, 4 years, per year........586
3d-av., No. 251, 3 years, per year........900

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Crumpond-road, n. s., adjoining Hannah A. Ritchie's, 50x80........$100
First-st., n. s., adjoining Everett Lent's, 32x110..1,300
Park-st., s. s., corner street leading to Crumpond-road, 62x96........135
Park-st., s. s., adjoining Stephen Brown's, 50x100 125
South-st., e. s., adjoining P. M. Hyatt's, A. R. Strang's property........6,000

Eastchester.

4th-av., w. s., part of lot No. 349, Mt. Vernon, 25x105........$1,000
12th-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of 3d-st., 90x105........150

Greenburg.

Lots Nos. 51, 57, 75, 76, map of J. C. Bell's property, 50x120........$900

NEW-JERSEY.

Greenville.

Lot No. 113, map of 159 lots, G. G. Vreeland's property, 27x83........$289

Hudson City.

Meadow-st., s. s., John R. McPherson's h. and l., 70x149........$5,000
Lot No. 14, block No. 4, map of Hudson Grove, 25x100........2,025

Jersey City.

South 4th-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 17x95........$4,500

North Bergen.

Lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, map of Glahnville, 25x100 each........$500

West Hoboken.

West-st., e. s., lot No. 51, e., E. Seccombe's map, 25x100........$3,000

Newark.

Bruen-st., w. s., 32 ft. n. of Hamilton-st., 45x85..$2,000
Brunswick and Parkhurst sts., n. w. corner, 22.10x72.6........9,000
Charlton-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Montgomery-st., 25x100........1,150
Brunswick & Parkhurst sts., 23.10x72.6........9,000

Woodside.

Lincoln-av., 125 ft. s. of Stoutenburgh's place, 62.6x164.8........$2,400

East Orange.

Steuben-st., n. w. s., 430 ft. s. w. of Sussex-av., 50x150........$1,000
Evergreen-place, 306 ft. n. of Central-av., 50x126.3 1,000

Bloomfield.

Road to Newark, 53x97.4........$800
Lots Nos. 32 and 33 of McComb's map, 50x150........500
Lots Nos. 15, 26, 27, 28 of McComb's map, 50x150..1,100
Lots Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 of McComb's map, 50x150........1,100
Lot No. 10, 25x127.6........350

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, NO. 182 GRAND-ST. Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FULTON Iron Works, in Cherry-st., between Corlears and East sts.; twenty lots, with buildings, will be sold or leased separately, now in working order, with a fifty-horse engine and boiler and miscellaneous tools and patterns, accumulation of twenty-six years of a first-class steam-engine shop. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-story first-class store or office building No. 43 New-st., about 30x75; handsomely fitted up with pleasant offices, and adjoining the elegant offices of the Guarantee and Indemnity Company, and near Exchange-place and the Brokers' Stock Exchange. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY FRAME HOUSE and lot, filled in with brick, on East 71st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., together with mirrors, cornices and chandeliers; the house is in excellent order. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—32D-ST., EXTRA SIZE, CHOICE location; 32d-st., 33d, 34th, 36th, 37th, 38th, and 42d sts.; also on 5th and Madison avs., with and without furniture. WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers, No. 91 Cedar-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON GREENE-av., between Hall and Ryerson sts., four new brown-stone houses, extra built; with all modern improvements; terms easy. For particulars apply to GEORGE WILSON, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., or to PATRICK WILLIAMS, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT—WATER-FRONT PROPERTY AT BROOKLYN.—One-half the block, corner of Plymouth and Adams sts., with right of filling out to bulkhead line; pier now built 340x50 feet; sheds, covering one-half the property, scales and railway track, and established storage business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NO. 80 SKILLMAN, NEAR EWEN-st., Williamsburg, a splendid two-story extension and cellar house; new; terms easy. Apply to owner on premises from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Sundays included.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES and four handsome cottages, ready May 1. **For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,** 100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes.

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT MOUNT VERNON, Forty-five minutes from City by New-Haven Railroad, a neat, cozy house; ten rooms; French roof; lot 100x105; five minutes' walk from depot; only $2,000 cash, balance easy. Call on or address GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, counselor at law, No. 133 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects, and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements, to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of E. H. HURD, Esq., Geneva, or of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM; AN OLD HOMEstead of about 90 acres; fruit &c., in abundance; situated in the town of Stamford, Conn., about four miles from the village and New-Haven Railroad Depot, and 1½ miles from the depot on the New-Canaan Railroad; will be sold cheap, or exchanged for good City property. Also a store to let in a new and growing neighborhood.

For further particulars inquire of CHAS. FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, New-York, from 10 to 12 M.; or at the South-side Railroad Office, Williamsburg, from 1 to 4 P. M.

THE REAL ESTATE OF THE Whipple File and Steel Manufacturing Company, consisting of 60 acres of land, at Ballard Vale, Andover, Mass., with 30 brick, stone and wooden buildings, suitable for various manufacturing purposes, and 50 buildings for dwelling-houses and tenements, containing 300 rooms. This property is offered at private sale, entire or in parcels, at very low prices, until April 12, proximo. If not then sold, it will be offered at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April. For further particulars address OFFICE WHIPPLE FILE CO., No. 36 Studio Building, or SAM'L HATCH & CO., Auctioneers, Boston.

FOR SALE—NEAR RYE DEPOT, NEW-Haven Railroad, a farm of 40 acres; large house, bath, water-closet, barn, carriage and horse house, workshop, wood-shed, henery, &c.; fine shade-trees in lawn; fine orchard in full bearing; pears, cherries, graperies and all the small fruit fully matured; large garden; located near the Boulevard from Portchester to Tarrytown. A photographic view of the place can be seen by applying at No. 40 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—AT PELHAM, WITHIN THREE miles of either Williamsbridge, Mount Vernon or New-Rochelle Stations, an elegant stone mansion (150x50 feet) and 53 acres of land, large and excellent outbuildings, &c., &c. The above place is on the line of the proposed Harlem and Portchester Railroad. A large portion may remain on bond and mortgage. For price and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE—MOUNTAIN SIDE—ELEgant residence; all conveniencies; stables; ample accommodations; billiard-room; entrance lodge; eight acres under highest cultivation; fruit, shade, ornamental trees; commanding extensive views. Photographs and particulars apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, Orange Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, IN WESTchester County, within ten minutes' drive of depot, a large first-class country residence; 15 rooms; with carriage-house, stable, and everything pertaining to a first-class place; 11 acres; grounds beautifully laid out; fruit of every description; splendid view of Long Island Sound. Apply to G. G. G., Box No. 104 *Times* Office. Price $30,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE country-seat, at Morristown, N. J.; large house (furnished) and stables, gardener's cottage, icehouse, (filled,) &c., &c.; large apple and pear orchard, and small fruits in abundance; also, a good cow; all in good order, and immediate possession. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE ON RIDGE.—COMMANDING magnificent views; five minutes' walk from Montrose Station; elegant residence; 16 rooms; gas, water throughout; stable; 2½ acres; terms suitable. HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau, corner of Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, mansion and 258 acres, the residence of C. S. Wainwright, Esq., situated at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO rent, furnished, a Gothic stone cottage, with seven rooms, in first-rate order, and new barn, with one acre of land, and plenty of shade and fruit trees. For terms and full information apply to the owner, at No. 56 Cedar-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT PLACE, ONE-quarter of a mile from Monsey Station, Rockland County; large house, out-building and orchard; eight acres; lately used as a hotel; $5,000; easy terms. G. R. HART, No. 183 Broadway.

HOBOKEN.—THREE-STORY AND BASEment house and lot for sale; price, $7,250. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 222 West-st. of J. A. CARNIE.

FOR SALE—OR THE FIRST WITH THE third floor to let to a small family, a house with all modern improvements, in a first-class locality; ten minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Depot. Inquire on the premises, No. 1,175 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA, West Virginia, and in the South, for sale by the New-York Southern Land Company, 58 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE HUDSON TO LET OR LEASE.—The house is large, with a fine wide piazza commanding a most picturesque view of the river and surrounding country. The grounds are tastefully arranged, with fine old shade trees, a never-failing spring, extensive lawn, garden and vineyard. Fruit is abundant. The outbuildings, carriage-house, Summer kitchen, farmer's cottage, &c., are in the very best repair. The place is accessible at all times by steam-boat and railroad. Terms easy. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, FURNISHED, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, No. 117 West 34th-st.; the house was built for the owner by days' work; is 25x85; warmed by Baker & Smith's steam apparatus; has been finished one year and occupied six months; the furniture, carpets, gas-fixtures, &c., are all entirely new and of the best description; will be rented to a private family only. Apply to the owner, on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. THOS. P. GRINNELL.

NO. 33 UNION-SQUARE, NORTH SIDE.—This first-class house, 27.8 feet front, is now being put in complete order, and will be rented at a low figure. From its location it possesses many advantages which render it highly desirable either for business purposes or a boarding-house. For particulars apply to Mr. LYON, at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, Broadway and 19th-st.

TO LET—NEAR DUNELLEN, TWENTY-seven miles from New-York, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a pleasantly-located cottage, with carriage-house, stable, and other out-buildings, all in perfect order; two acres of land in lawn and garden; fruit and ornamental trees; rent moderate. Apply to W. S. STEVENS, Dunellen Depot, or address Post-office Box No. 660, New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED MANSION at Classon Point, (of unusual capacity,) with all the modern improvements, and more or less acres of lawn, pasture, &c.; finely fruited and shaded; large stable and carriage-house accommodations; near the water and on high ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE THIRTEENTH HOUSE AND garden lot, west of Boulevard-place, (10th-av.,) on north side of 69th-st., being of brick, two-stories, and high basement, with good cellar, hot and cold water, and gas throughout, in good order and newly painted. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR RENT IN LLEWELLYN PARK, Orange, N. J., adjoining Ramble, cottage residence, eleven rooms, modern conveniences; stable; delightful location; price low; will sell reasonably if desired. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York; Orange, N. J., Real Estate Agents.

TO LET ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS—The three-story and basement houses Nos. 2, 4 and 5 Belmont-place, Belmont-av., short distance from ferry by horse cars; rent $450. Also, an elegant, furnished country-seat on the banks of the Passaic River, near Belleville, N. J., on Erie Railroad. Apply at No. 308 West-st., upstairs.

EIGHTY-FIFTH ST.—TO LET, AT A REduced rent, three-story and basement stone-front high-stoop dwelling, between 3d and 4th avs., within five minutes of Central Park; good cellar, gas, hot and cold water, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; fine yard, flagged and curbed. Inquire at No. 244 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop sub-cellar vertibule-door veranda and modern-conveniences house, No. 254 Carlton-av., near Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Rent, $1,200 per annum. Can be seen from 1 to 5 P. M. Apply to owner, No. 325 East 17th-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT NEW-Brighton, S. I., a fine residence on Richmond-terrace, three minutes' walk of ferry; stable, well, &c., on the place; will be let, furnished, for Summer or year. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE, HANDSOMELY furnished; large lawn, garden, &c.; delightfully situated on the bank of the Passaic River, eight miles from the City; chickens and use of horse if desired; rent $1,200; also a cottage; rent $200. Apply to JOHN G. WELLS, No. 432 Broome-st.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY AND FRENCH roof brown-stone dwelling on 130th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; finished with all the modern improvements and in first-class condition. Apply to J. McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BROWN-STONE-FRONT HOUSE TO rent in Harlem, No. 5 Dunscomb-place, 128th-st., three stories, with all the modern improvements, and in good order; rent $900. Apply to CHAS. B. TOOKER, No. 1,995 3d-av.

TO RENT ON KINGSBRIDGE ROAD—A cottage house, with stable, and five lots of ground, in complete order. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 31 1ST-AV. AND FURniture for sale; suitable for a boarding-house.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE COUNTRY-seat of Gen. [illegible], known as Beechwood, and the home of the late Dr. Creighton, at Scarborough on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. The mansion is large, has all the modern improvements, and contains twenty rooms; delightfully located in a plot of about sixty acres; the grounds are beautiful; abundance of fruits, greenhouse, cold graperies, about 600 vines of foreign varieties. We rent to a private family only for eighteen months, or perhaps a longer period. Full information from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME, SUBSTANTIAL brick mansion, in Roseville, N. J., containing twelve rooms, warmed by steam, with hot and cold water and stationary wash-tubs in kitchen, large garden, strawberries, grapes and peaches, beautiful view, good neighborhood, three minutes' walk from railroad station, forty minutes from New-York, corner Sussex-av. and 7th-st. Rent, $1,000. Apply to the owner, on the premises, or at the office of BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET AT MONTCLAIR—FOR THE year or a shorter term, a pleasantly situated cottage house of nine rooms, handsomely furnished; possession at once. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

A FOUR-STORY DESIRABLE ELEGANTLY and fully-furnished dwelling to let exceedingly low to proper tenant; 25x60x100; convenient to Broadway, 42d-st. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, A HANDSOMELY-furnished three-story high-stoop brick house, in Brooklyn, E. D., within five minutes' walk of two ferries; rent, $100 per month. Apply to J. S. PURDY, No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 4.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 19 WEST 35th-st., by 5th-av., four-story brown-stone, furnished in good style and in complete order, to a private family only; rent reasonable. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—ON SOUTH SIDE OF 90TH-ST., second and third brick houses east of Avenue A, 9 rooms each, with gas and fixtures, hot and cold water, range, &c.; rent $500. Inquire of BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF BROAD-way and 25th-st., a suite of rooms; also single rooms; will be vacated the 15th inst.; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman House and adjoining the St. James.

TO LET—ONE NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, fourteen rooms, on Cumberland-st., opposite Washington Park; terms $1,800. This is one of the best locations in the city. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, No. 303 Clermont-av., Brooklyn.

SUMMIT, N. J.—TO RENT, A NEAT COTtage house, nine rooms, water and furnace, half acre of ground, near station. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE NEAT, SMALL four-story brown-stone house No. 325 East 17th-st., Stuyvesant Park. Can be seen from 3 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

INSURANCE COMPANIES wanting to hire from 1st May a first floor on Montague-st., Brooklyn, may apply to MARCUS H. LAING, No. 42 John-st. Rent, $2,000.

TO LET OR LEASE,

The large store No. 5 Chatham-square, through to Catherine-st. Rent, $5,500 per annum.

This is one of the oldest and best stands for business in the ward. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE,

The premises No. 109 Hudson-st., between Franklin and North Moore sts. Rent, $2,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE fire-proof building No. 82 Beekman-st., with or without power; also, stable, with dwelling attached, No. 227 East 9th-st. Apply to TATHAM & BROS., No. 82 Beekman-st., or to B. TATHAM, No. 36 Stuyvesant-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 63 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—FOUR ENTIRE LOFTS in new building, No. 70 Warren-st.; also two large lofts, 37x75, No. 20 College-place; first floor finished for office, &c.; fine light; suitable for manufacturing purposes. Inquire at No. 244 Greenwich-st.

CHAMBER AND READE-STS.—Stores to let between West and Washington; first-class business locations for butter, provision, produce or fruit trade. Inquire at 244 Greenwich-st.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF No. 9 John-st., near Broadway. Apply to NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner John-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENT, TWO-STORY ATTIC and store brick house, No. 394 Broome-st.; also, store No. 390 Broome-st. Apply to AARON HARDMAN No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN THE BIBLE House; desirable offices on second and third stories. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

A—**TWO FINE STORES WITH BASE**ments to let, together or separately, 25 by 75 each. Terms low. Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av.

STORE TO RENT—ON 8TH-AV., WITH good basement; size 22x90. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

PLATT-ST.—TO LET, WELL-LIGHTED store, 23x80, four stories and basement; early possession. Apply to GEORGE W. BRUCE, 1 Platt-st.

BROADWAY.—TO LET—THREE LOFTS, No. 632 Broadway, at one-half usual rents; rooms, lofts and floors Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway, at low rent.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

APARTMENTS WANTED BY LADY and son; three or four rooms in private house; rent $300 per annum. Address B. H., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE FOR THE SUMmer; furnished house with garden, grounds and stable. Address S., Box 6,703 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a small second or third floor in a private house, on West side. Address M. B., Box No. 115 *Times* office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

Forty-four acres of land in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., lying between and close to Central Park-av. and Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad, belonging to the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased. This property is in the district of Westchester County now under control of the Central Park Commissioners, and is only two miles from the City of New-York, at Kingsbridge. Land is rolling, mostly high, fine air, pure water and healthy. Will be sold in four parcels. Sale peremptory; title indisputable. Possession immediate upon delivery of the deed. Persons on the ground to show the property. Conveyances at all hours at Williamsbridge Depot, Harlem Railroad. Sales maps, with full particulars, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT NO. 116 WEST 32D-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—The very desirable first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 116 West 32d-st., south side, 150 feet west of 6th-av.; house 20.10x63 feet, with party-wall on the east side; parlor and basement halls tiled; is in splendid order throughout. Over $7,000 has been spent on the inside of the house by the present owner. The property is easy of access, having six lines of cars within a short distance. Possession on delivery of deed. Lot 20.10x98.9. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 620 LEXINGTON-AV. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

LEXINGTON-AVENUE—The very desirable four-story basement and subcellar brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 620 Lexington-av., west side, between 53d and 54th sts.; house 21x50 feet, with party walls; in fair order. Lot 21x88 feet. Terms at sale.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, of NO. 366 BROADWAY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, under the direction of H. M. Garvin, Esq., referee:

BROADWAY.—The valuable extra large lot of ground with five-story brick store, known as No. 366 Broadway, east side, between Franklin and White sts., lot 25x150 feet; 65 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

J. A. VANDERVEER, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, APRIL 11, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the City Sales-room, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, Burns' Hotel at Sheepshead Bay, with one acre on the water; large building, 27 rooms; stables, sheds, small dwelling, bath-houses, &c. Terms easy; immediate possession. FEED & VANDERVEER, No. 15 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in consequence of the death of a majority of the trustees in whom was vested the fee simple of the premises known as the Tontine Building, in this City, an election of five persons, as such other trustees, will be held in Room No. 1, in said building, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. The owners of the several surviving shares are requested to attend at the above time and place, pursuant to the 7th article of the Constitution of this Association, to nominate such persons as then and there to be elected.—New-York, April 8, 1870.

FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, }
WM. H. ASPINWALL, } Committee
WILLIAM T. HORN. }

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blank book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

BY THE

St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company (Eastern Division) offer, through the undersigned, the remainder of their First Mortgage Bonds of the issue of

$1,500,000.

The Eastern Division of this road extends from St. Joseph, Mo., to Marysville, Kansas, a distance of 111 miles, of which 43 miles are now completed and in actual working order, and the remainder is being pushed forward with energy and dispatch.

Sufficient iron has been purchased to complete the road, a portion of which has arrived, and the remainder is en route.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, coupon or registered, interest payable 15th February and August, in New-York, London or Frankfort. The bonds have thirty years to run, principal being payable in New-York in **GOLD.** Trustee—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,513 per mile, covers a completed road for every bond issued and is a first and **ONLY** mortgage.

This line, connecting St. Joseph and Fort Kearney, will make a short and through route to California, connecting at the latter point with the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Company have a capital stock of	$10,000,000
And a land grant from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued, at the lowest estimate, at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Price of bonds **97 1-2** and accrued interest **IN CURRENCY.**

These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application to

WM. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
COMMERCIAL AGENTS,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.

TANNER & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING

10 PER CENT. AND OVER,

ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B. City, County and State authorities, Railroads, Contractors, Banks, Insurance Companies and all other incorporated institutions that are desirous of selling new issues of bonds and stocks can have the same negotiated upon favorable terms. Having been a speciality with this house for many years, and possessing facilities for the disposal of securities unsurpassed in the United States.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

$5,000 REWARD.

The undersigned having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:

Eight of £1,000, Nos. 82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545, 82,305, 82,306, 82,307, 82,308, 28th October, 1868.

One of $500, No. 99,283, 27th November, 1868.

Three of £300, Nos. 20,991, 20,992, 22,418, 12th July, 1869.

One of £200, No. 29,713, 11th August, 1869.

Two of £100, Nos. 66,693, 66,743, 10th September, 1869.

Five of £50, Nos. 13,163, 16,836, 16,958, 26,513, 31,751, 9th December, 1869.

Three of £20, Nos. 92,140, 99,252, 99,255, 8th December, 1869.

Three of £10, Nos. 46,409, 46,466, 60,634, 6th October, 1869.

One of £5, No. 73,147, 15th May, 1869, (Liverpool.)

Will pay the above reward for the delivery to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THIS Company having been authorized by an act of the Legislature of Maryland, approved March 31, 1870, to reduce its capital to $500,000, and to distribute among its stockholders fifty thousand shares of stock of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, acquired under the consolidation lately effected between the two Companies, the transfer books of this Company will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., and remain open until SATURDAY, the 16th, when they will be again closed. Those who are then registered as stockholders will be entitled, on and after the 18th inst., to received certificates for an equal amount of consolidation stock, and also new certificates in the reduced capital of this Company, amounting to ten (10) per cent. of the original stock.

J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.

W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BALLIN & SANDER.
BANKERS,
No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 5, 1870.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: 69, 384, 218, 107, 31, 16, 525, 275, 282, 564, 318, 22, 146, 390, 491, 6, 310, 247, 131, 372, 150, 335, 193 and 119, of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 13th of April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO the Preferred Stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company are now open at the Company's office, No. 19 Nassau-st., and will remain open until further notice. Subscribers will pay Five Dollars ($5) per Share at time of subscription, and on notice will surrender common stock, when Preferred Stock will be issued and the common stock canceled share for share. By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

AT 95,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,

First Mortgage and Convertible

AND PROTECTED BY A

LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

Interest Payable in Coin at New-York or London.

Principal Payable in Coin in Fifty Years.

TRUSTEES:

J. EDGAR THOMSON,
President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST,
President Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

These Bonds at present price of gold, yield over 9 per cent. interest, and as an investment they are fully as secure as United States 5-20s, which now only pay 6¼ per cent. in currency.

They are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Over $2,500,000 have been expended on the road. Eighty-three miles are about completed and equipped, and already show large earnings, and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing toward completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections in America. Its large population is extending with surprising rapidity; and its immense yield of grain, pork, wool, and all other agricultural products creates a pressing demand for the construction of this road, which affords the best possible guarantee for the bondholders, especially as the line runs through the wealthiest and most thickly-populated section of the State.

The road also runs through the rich and growing State of Minnesota. Reference to the map of the United States will show that *it traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms one of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago, and St. Louis,* being to the latter city ninety miles nearer to Northern Iowa and all portions of the State of Minnesota than by any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

The road is opened for local traffic as rapidly as constructed, and thus RECEIVES EARNINGS *on its completed sections* GREATLY IN EXCESS OF THE AMOUNT NEEDED TO PAY THE INTEREST UPON ITS BONDS BEFORE THE ROAD IS FINISHED. *The buyer of these Bonds is therefore guaranteed by a great business already in existence on the route of the road, as well as by now current earnings, and has not to risk any of the contingencies which always attend the opening of roads into a new and unsettled country.*

A limited quantity only of these Bonds are now offered at 95 and accrued interest.

After a thorough investigation of the above enterprises, we recommend these Bonds as first-class investments, affording absolute safety and paying an unusually liberal rate of interest. All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 53 Wall-st.,
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris,
BANKERS,

Issue Letters of Credit; draw Bills on Paris; buy and sell Bonds and Stocks in London, Paris and Frankfort, and negotiate loans on same.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,

Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

P. HASTINGS, BANKER,
Removed to No. 35 Pine-st., New-York,

buys and sells commercial paper, gold, Government securities, stocks and bonds of any descriptions; City, State, railroad and miscellaneous loans negotiated; drafts for sale on London, Paris, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PIEDMONT RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupons maturing April 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Road, will be paid at our office.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of May inclusive.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, March 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened May 6.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING COMPANY OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, No. 42 PINE-ST., March 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVEN Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, April 11, 1870. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and remain open one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of April, both inclusive.

D. B. KEELER, Jr., Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., on MONDAY, the 11th day of April. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 7 STATE-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees and inspectors of election will be held at the office, TUESDAY, April 12. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

First Mortgage

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

WEST WISCONSIN Railroad Company,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

15 Years to Run from January, 1870.

Land Grant from Government of over 1,000,000 acres, upon which, together with Road and all its property, these Bonds are a First Mortgage.

Seventy miles of road finished and running, from which income is already derived, with rapidly increasing receipts.

This road, with its connections, forms an air line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee, and is a saving of nearly 100 miles on the great Northwestern route to Chicago.

Eleven counties along the line of this road donate $50,000 each, with right of way for construction.

This Company is exempted from taxes upon its lands for fifteen years, by special act of Legislature.

These bonds have the option of being converted into stock, and are receivable at par, as cash, for the purchase of any of the lands of the Company.

The immense tonnage of grain and lumber accumulating weekly at St. Paul's must, upon completion of this road, be carried to Milwaukee and Chicago by this direct route.

The advantages, resources, connections and land grant of this Company are fully set forth in a pamphlet which can be obtained at our office.

A large number of these bonds have been placed in Europe, and we now offer a limited number in this market at 90 flat, and recommend them with confidence to our friends and capitalists, fully believing them to be one of the safest and cheapest investments ever offered.

White, Morris & Co.,

BANKERS & FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 29 Wall-st.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.

These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $13,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $600,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1887, interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is 73 miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville.

We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will also greatly increase its earnings.

J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 27 Wall-st.

BONDS STOLEN.—ON FRIDAY LAST the 1st inst., twelve $1,000 bonds of the New-Haven and Northampton Company were stolen from the office of the subscriber in this city. These bonds are dated April 1, 1870, payable in ten years from date, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable the 1st April and 1st October, and are numbered from 50 to 61 inclusive. All persons are cautioned against buying or negotiating these bonds, as payment of the same will be refused by the Company.

S. D. PARDEE,
Treasurer of the New-Haven and Northampton Co.
NEW-HAVEN, April 5, 1870.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.

PREFERRED STOCK.—BOOKS FOR subscriptions to the preferred stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be closed at the Company's office, No. 19 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, April 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW

Will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.

W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All money deposited on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)

DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 20 will DRAW INTEREST from APRIL 1, the interest PAYABLE in July.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward. ONE DOLLAR received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, $7,166,454 14.

N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Present rate of interest six per cent. on all sums exceeding $5.

Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year. Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.

$1 TO $5,000

may be deposited on or before April 20, and will receive interest from April 1 at

SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 15 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

368 6th-av., (Booth's Theater.) WM. M GILES, Prest.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARBLETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8th-av., corner of 14th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.

Assets, $1,614,312 10; surplus, $139,094 77.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO. TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 10, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York.

They have also declared a like dividend of Four per Cent. on the consolidation certificates of the Company, free of Government tax, payable on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, New-York. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 19th day of April next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this company and the United States Government tax on the same has this day been declared payable on and after April 11, 1870 at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 2d prox., and opened on the 12th prox. E. COOK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 4, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.—BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Trustees have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. on the paid-up capital, free of Government tax, payable April 15. Transfer-books will close the 9th and re-open the 16th inst.

The transfer-books will be closed the 26th inst. for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and reopen May 4. Election May 3, 1870.

T. B. STOUT, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.—TWO OF SCHENCK'S PLANers, one of Meyer & Hueson's slitting saws, one of Woodbury's best four-sides molding machines and cutters, one of Wright's patent tongue and groove; can be seen running at the factory in Oak-st., below Franklin, Greenpoint, three blocks from 10th or 23d-st. ferry.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

A. H. REITLINGER & CO.,

Have removed from No. 34 Spruce-st., to No. 29 SPRUCE-ST.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1870.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on FRIDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 42 West 25th-st.,

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE,

made to order by Bembe & Kimbel. Rosewood (full round corners) 7-octave piano-forte, by Chickering & Sons; real bronzes, superb rosewood marble-top consoles, with rosewood frames; French plate mirrors, Royal Wilton carpets, rich lace and satin window-curtains, carved oak dining furniture, French decorated china dinner service, cut glass-ware, best curled-hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, oil-cloths, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

By order of JAMES BLAKELEY, Esq., Executor for the estate of Wood Gibson.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.:

A general assortment of PARLOR, BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, carpets, mirrors, rich lace curtains; buck deer robe, bound and trimmed with cloth; deer's head, &c., superbly mounted on black-walnut; Bohemian and Egyptian vases, decorated china dinner and tea services, decorated china toilet sets and punch-bowls, rich Grecian cut glass-ware, Parian figures, a number of very valuable books, inlaid cabinets, carved rosewood mirror-back etageres, &c.; china, crockery, glass, silver-plated ware, &c.; elegant chandeliers and gas fixtures.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

Several carved rosewood 6, 6¾, 7 and 7¼-octave pianos, by well-known makers—grand, square and upright.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious store No. 501 Broadway, between Broome and Spring sts., St. Nicholas Hotel block,

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

store fixtures, counters, trucks, desks, gas-fixtures, shelving, tables, show-cases, railings, baskets, iron fire and burglar-proof safe, by Marvin, one do. by Patrick, carpets, and other fixtures in good order, by order of assignee.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, ON FRIDAY, April 15 and 21, at 11 o'clock,

AT OUR SPACIOUS CARRIAGE REPOSITORY SALES-ROOMS, NO. 501 BROADWAY, ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BLOCK, BETWEEN BROOME AND SPRING STS.

GREAT TRADE SALE OF ELEGANT CARRIAGES, CONTRIBUTED BY THE FIRST-CLASS MAKERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THIS CITY, and comprising all the newest styles and varieties of vehicles now in use, of the very best workmanship and elaboration. Will be on exhibition on and from Monday, 11th inst. Full particulars hereafter.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY (Friday, April 8,) at 11 o'clock, within their store:

1,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
2,300 boxes Smyrna Figs.
4,000 drums Smyrna Figs.
46 boxes Sicily Cherries.
156 boxes Naples Macaroni.
3,691 frails new crop Arabian Dates.
25 kegs Almeria Grapes.
At 12 o'clock on Pier No. 6, East River:
4,500 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,240 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *L. Staples* from Messina.

FURNITURE.

F. KRUTINA

OFFERS HIS LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, AND CHAMBER SUITES, TO THE PUBLIC, AT

REDUCED PRICES.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

WARREN WARD, & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE MOUNT SAVAGE IRON COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 22 Pine-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty thousand one hundred and thirty dollars, with interest from the 7th day of January, 1870, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 3, 1870.

ALEXANDER & THROOP,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 29th day of March, 1870.

ALEXANDER & THROOP,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ap1-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. BRADFORD and JOHN E. COWLES, plaintiffs, against CHARLES SLAGER, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 160 Fulton-street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgement against you for the sum of, nine hundred and 18-100 dollars, with interest on four hundred and fifty and 09-100 dollars from January 28, 1870, and on four hundred and fifty and 09-100 dollars, from the 28th day of February, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 29, 1870.

IRA O. MILLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 30th day of March, 1870.

IRA O. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ap1-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—JOHN McHARG against JOHN A. PHILLIPS.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summond and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 257 Broadway, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of forty thousand dollars, with interest from the 7th day of March, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1870.

HILTON, CAMPBELL & BELL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the County Clerk for the County of New-York, at the City Hall, City of New-York, on the 10th day of March, 1870.

HILTON, CAMPBELL & BELL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

mh11-law6w-F*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND PENFOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 130 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of March, 1870.

THOMAS H. FAILE, }
CHARLES P. LEVERICH, } Executors.

mh18-law6mF*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

WINONA AND ST. PETER RAILROAD COMPANY.

This Company offers for sale $650,000 of its First Mortgage and $514,000 of its Second Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, which are authorized and issued for the construction and extension of its line of road, from Winona to St. Peter, about 140 miles, in the State of Minnesota; 118 miles of which are already in operation, completed, equipped.

This Company is wholly owned by and operated in the interest of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, and these Bonds, besides being a special and ample mortgage security on the property, are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Chicago and North-western Railway Company by authority of the State of Wisconsin.

The Bonds are a part of an issue of $20,000 per mile of the first mortgage, and $12,000 per mile of the second mortgage, respectively bearing interest at seven per cent., coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,—the first mortgage interest on 1st of January and July, and the second mortgage on 1st of May and November.

Sealed proposals will be received until Monday, April 25, 1870, at 12 noon, by the Treasurer, A. L. Pritchard, to whom they should be addressed, at the office of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, where any further information will be given.

The Company reserves the right to reject any bids not considered for its interest in offering this first-class security.

A. L. PRITCHARD,
Treasurer Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Buildings, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.

The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit.

Plans may be seen and specifications and forms and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.

M. B. LOCKWOOD, }
CHAS. E. CARPENTER, } Water Commissioners.
JOSEPH J. COOKE, }

J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 21, 1870.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE
Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:
COLUMBIA.....April 9|ONOWA.....April 23
EUROPA.....April 16|CAMBRIA.....April 30
INDIA.....April 23|ANGLIA.....May 7
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $85.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green. New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
IDAHO, Captain PRICE.....April 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.....April 20, at 9½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..April 27, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD.....May 4, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSTER, May 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY..May 18, at 4 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Calabria, Wednes..April 13|Russia, Wednes..April 27
Aleppo, Thursday, April 14|Palmyra, Thurs..April 28
Samaria, Saturday, April 16|Nemesis, Saturd'y April 30
Cuba, Wednesday, April 20|China, Wednesday, May 4
Marathon, Thurs., April 21|Tripoli, Thursday, May 5
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage: First Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$90, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday Steamers.
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT.....SATURDAY, April 16
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, April 30
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, May 14
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSEAU.....SATURDAY, May 28
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, April 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,)
.....Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, April 23, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 30, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$25
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, April 9, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST. Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
APRIL 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco April 20, 1870, for China and Japan.
Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, April 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARD, April 14.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. B. ADAM, via Nassau, April 21.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, April 28.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

POSTPONEMENT.—OFFICE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.—The steamship COLUMBIA, for Havana, will sail on FRIDAY, 8th instant, at 12 M., precisely, and not on Thursday, as previously advertised.
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
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New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days. From Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The new steamers
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GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
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THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 2 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 92 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, April 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, April 14, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
FLAG,
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On WEDNESDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
Passage to Fernandina, $20.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 84 Wall-st.
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NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

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UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2nd of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEBB, April 2.
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These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
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TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, No. 36 South-st., New-York.

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STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 32, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
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THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND JEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SPECIAL NOTICE—NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
On or about MONDAY, April 11, 1870, the world-renowned steamers, BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will resume their trips on the line for Boston, via Fall River, touching at Newport. These steamers have been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted. Nothing has been omitted conducive to the safety and comfort of passengers.

STEAMER D. E. MARTIN,
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3½ for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, April 1..	3:30 P. M.	Friday, April 1..	7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 2d....	4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 2d....	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 5th....	10:30 A. M.	Monday, 4th....	8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 7th...	10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 6th.	9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 9th...	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 8th....	9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th...	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 11th...	12:00 M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting as above places with morning express trains for the north, west and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday fare $2. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO HIGHly respectable girls; one as first-class cook in all its branches; meats, soups, pastries, creams, jellies; the other as first-class waitress; is kind and obliging; both understand their business; no objections to the country; have best of references. Call for two days at No. 353 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; is a thorough laundress; can do French fluting and does up ladies' muslin in the best manner; best City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, 23 years of age, a situation as good plain cook in a gentleman's family; has just come from England; has good recommendations. Apply to Mrs. MORRISY, No. 9 Eldridge-st., top floor, front rooms.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamber-work and sewing; is a good machine operator: can make herself generally useful; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 209 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as chamber-maid and waitress, and to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 123 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook, one who understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best of references. Call at No. 812 7th-av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN UNEXceptionable lady's maid to go to Europe; has traveled extensively for years; is a good traveler; not a sea-sick. Call or address No. 312 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, a situation; thoroughly understands fitting ladies' and children's suits; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can go as ladies' maid. Apply at No. 29 West 13th-st., third bell.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NURSE A situation; is well-experienced in the care of children; is willing to take the entire charge of an infant; no objection to go in the country; best City references. Call for two days at No. 940 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as sick or invalid nurse; willing to take care of children; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 410 East 15th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 220 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, and is willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good baker; best of City reference. Call at No. 122 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD WAITRESS, A SITUation, in City or country; has the best of reference; ten years in one place; would do chamber-work and fine washing. Apply at No. 145 West 39th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid or waitress, or waitress and assist with chamber-work; has five years' City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 151 East 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; city references. Can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock at No. 206 West 27th-st., first floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, a baby to nurse at her own house, or in a private family; best of City reference. Apply or address Mrs. SANDERS, No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress or chamber-maid; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 115 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a young woman; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 West 44th-st., corner 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference. Call or address No. 153 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch woman as cook; no objection to a little washing; good City references. Apply at No. 136 West 31st-st., in private stable.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook; best City reference; no objection to the country. No. 133 West 35th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation in a private family; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 823 6th-av., in the hair-dressing store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress by a young woman in a private family; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 115 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITuation as first-class laundress; has fifteen years' recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation to take charge of a young infant and sew; is competent and obliging. Apply for two days at her present employer's, No. 21 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chamber-maid; can give undoubted City references as to ability and integrity from last employer. Call or address No. 35 East 15th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as good cook; understands her business; either a private family or a first-class boarding-house; with reference. Call at No. 413 East 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Apply at No. 240 East 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; city references. Call

ALBANY.

Passage of an Excise Bill Through Both Houses—Democratic Change of Base on Special Legislation—The Tax Levies—Enormous Frauds to be Attempted—The Case of Goodrich—Funeral of Gen. Thomas, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 7, 1870.

The only subject of interest that occupied the attention of either House at the morning session today was the Excise bill. It was called up in the Senate early in the day and discussed for two hours, and finally passed with amendments by a vote of 27 to 1. It was decided in the caucus of Democratic Senators last evening that the bill would not pass unless the clause permitting the sale of lager on Sundays was stricken out, and, accordingly, it was agreed to strike it out. The discussion in the Senate was, therefore, confined mainly to the clause affecting the City of Buffalo, which permits the Niagara Frontier Police Commission to act as Commissioners of Excise. Mr. LEWIS, of Erie, strongly opposed this clause, and effectually exposed the partisan spirit that prompted its insertion. While the bill allows the municipal authorities of all the other cities of the State to appoint the Excise Commissioners, an exception was made in the case of Buffalo, simply and solely because the municipal authorities of that city are now Republicans, whereas the Niagara Frontier Police Commissioners, recently appointed by Gov. HOFFMAN, are Democrats. Mr. LEWIS characterized this as the most offensive and even puerile specimen of "special legislation" (against which the Democratic Party have protested so lustily for fifteen years) that had ever been witnessed. A motion to amend this section was lost by a strict party vote, and the bill then passed with only one dissenting voice—that of Mr. GENET, who said he voted against it because of the amendment striking out the Sunday clause. The bill was immediately sent down to the Assembly for concurrence, where it was put through under the previous question, without debate, except such as could be got in under request to be excused from voting. Mr. ALVORD claimed that the bill as it came from the Senate virtually abolished the law of 1857, which it purported to repeal, and would thus leave lager-beer and all other liquors free to be sold on Sundays and election days, but Mr. FIELDS, Mr. LITTLEJOHN, and others, denied this, and maintained that the law of 1857 remained intact. Mr. HUSTED, Mr. WHITE, and other Republicans, took the ground that, while they concurred in the Senate amendment abolishing the Sunday clause, yet the other features of the bill were objectionable and ought not to receive the support of Republicans. Mr. WHITE said it would reinaugurate the old practice of liquor selling in corner groceries, whence so much crime emanated, and would thus be unsatisfactory even to a large majority of regular liquor dealers as well as to the public. The vote on the final passage of the bill stood 71 to 48—only two Republicans, Messrs. LITTLEJOHN and GLEASON, voting for it. The New-York delegation will now make an effort to get a special Excise bill through for that City, which will permit the sale of lager on Sundays. A great change appears to have come over the Democratic mind on this subject of "special legislation." In the discussion on the Excise bill in the Senate the other evening, Mr. CREAMER went so far as to say that "this talk about general and uniform laws for all parts of the State was a humbug, and the sooner his Democratic associates got over the notion that the great City of New-York could be governed by the same laws that were suited to the rural districts, the better it would be for their consistency and common sense." CREAMER is no doubt right, and only reiterates what has so often been said by the Republican Party in justification of their legislation for the City of New-York; but how does his present language compare with his own speeches and those of his Democratic associates for the last fifteen years, when haranguing the unterrified about Republican commissions!

THE TAX LEVY.

The New-York City and County Tax Levies, which the public were told were to be passed early in the session instead of being put off, as heretofore, to the last week, and then rushed through, are still lying in the hands of the Committee with no prospect of their getting on the files of members for a week to come. The delay looks suspicious. There are rumors that the Tax Levies of this year are to be made even greater budgets of frauds than they have been in years past. One Senator—a prominent leader of the "Young Democracy"—is reported to have an item of a million dollars and over in the shape of a claim on behalf of the Develin estate, which he proposes to get inserted in the City Levy. Other swindles of a like character, though perhaps of less magnitude, will doubtless be attempted, and the prospect now is that not more than one week, and that the last week of the session, will be allowed for members to examine the levies and discuss and expose the frauds. The Tax Levies is the place where the two factions of the Democracy will have a chance to exhibit their real character as genuine or bogus reformers. The levies as introduced three or four weeks ago are reasonable and fair, but the tax-payers of New-York may rest assured that there is no intention to pass them in the shape they came from New-York.

GOODRICH VS. JONES.

The Committee on Privileges and Relations, this afternoon—the ninety-seventh day of the session—gave Mr. GOODRICH, for the first time, a chance to be heard on his claim to the seat occupied by W. C. JONES. He proved himself clearly entitled to the seat, as he had previously proved it to the Mayor of Brooklyn, but being a Republican he will doubtless be kept out till the last hour of the session.

PERSONAL.

Among the visitors to the Assembly Chamber today who were allowed by the Speaker the privileges of the floor were Hon. THOS. E. STEWART and JAS. W. SIMONTON, Esq. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, April 7.

The following bills were reported:

To provide for the erection of a market in the Thirteenth Ward, New-York; to incorporate the Friendship Association, of New-York; to establish a Police Department in Westchester County; to provide for a Police Court in the Third District of New-York; for the sale of a portion of Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

THE EXCISE BILL.

Mr. CREAMER called up his motion to discharge the Committee of Conference on the Excise bill and that the Senate recede from its vote to non-concur with the Assembly amendments.

Mr. MURPHY called for a division of the question.

The vote was taken on the motion to discharge the Committee of Conference. Carried—16 to 13.

The question then being on the motion to recede from the vote to non-concur, Mr. MURPHY moved as an amendment that the Senate concur in all the amendments made by the Assembly except as to section 5.

Mr. KENNEDY moved to divide the question, so as to take the question on concurring with the amendments.

The eighth section, providing that the law shall not take effect in the Niagara Frontier Police District until 1872, after debate, was concurred in, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Blood, Bradley, Cauldwell, Creamer, Frost, Genet, Graham, Hardenbergh, Lord, Morgan, Murphy, C. F. Norton, M. Norton, Pierce, Sanford, Tweed—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Bowen, Brand, Chapman, Elwood, Harpending, Kennedy, Lewis, Miner, Parker, Scott, Thayer, Winslow, Wood and Woodin—14.

The balance of the Assembly amendments, except as to the fifth section, were concurred in by the same vote—17 to 14.

Mr. MURPHY moved to amend the fifth section so as to strike out all reference to Sunday, leaving nothing in the bill permitting the sale of liquor or lager-beer on Sunday.

Mr. TWEED said he was in favor of allowing the sale of lager-beer on Sunday, but being bound to vote with his friends, would vote yea.

Mr. GENET was in favor of allowing the sale of lager-beer or any kind of liquor in New-York during any part of the day or night. He would therefore vote nay.

Mr. TWEED—Then you will vote alone, as you did the other day.

The amendment of Mr. MURPHY was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Blood, Bowen, Bradley, Brand, Cauldwell, Chapman, Creamer, Elwood, Frost, Graham, Hardenbergh, Harpending, Kennedy, Lord, Minier, Morgan, Murphy, C. F. Norton, M. Norton, Parker, Pierce, Sanford, Scott, Thayer, Tweed, Winslow—27.

NAY—Mr. Genet—1.

The following bills were introduced:

For the relief of the New-York Juvenile Guardian Society; incorporating the Citizens' Savings Bank of Poughkeepsie; to amend the charter of Lockport.

The following bills were passed:

Amending the charter of the Arion Society of New-York; amending the act relative to the opening, widening and extending of streets and avenues in New-York.

Messrs. MURPHY, LORD and BOWEN were appointed a Conference Committee on the bill relating to the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

The Senate then adjourned until Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

On motion of Mr. RONAN, the Superintendent of Public Instruction was directed to report to the House the names of young men educated at the State Normal School who have failed to redeem their pledge to teach.

The following bills were passed:

Authorizing the Canal Board to pay for canal-boats destroyed on the canals by State officials; the Eight-hour Labor law, by a vote of 68 to 22; changing the name of the New-York and Florida Lumber Land Improvement Company; fixing the compensation of County Treasurers at one per cent. of the receipts and disbursements; to reimburse the Fifty-fifth Regiment National Guard for uniforms, &c., used in the war—rejected, and reconsideration laid on the table; amending the charter of the Poughkeepsie Water Works Company.

PASSAGE OF THE EXCISE BILL.

The Excise bill was announced from the Senate as amended.

Mr. FIELDS moved its concurrence.

Mr. ALVORD moved its recommittal to the Judiciary. Lost.

Mr. FIELDS moved concurrence in the amendments, and on that called the previous question.

The previous question was ordered—64 to 55.

The amendments were then concurred in by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ainsworth, Allaben, Baldwin, Bamler, Barnes, Bennett, Bergen, Blair, J. Brown, Burns, Campbell, Cary, Cavanagh, Clark, Cook, Coon, Cullen, J. Davis, Decker, Dodge, Droll, Empie, Fields, Flagg, R. Flanagan, Flynn, Frear, Fuller, Gleason, Hasbrouck, Hathaway, Haver, Hennessey, Horton, Howe, Irving, Jacobs, Jerred, Jones, Kiernan, Krack, La Morse, Lanahan, Lawrence, Littlejohn, Lyon, Martine, Mitchell, Mooney, Moseley, O. Murphy, W. D. Murphy, Nachtman, Nelson, O'Keefe, Patrick, Payne, Pearsall, Pease, Plunkett, Ransom, Ronan, Shanahan, Sleight, Snow, the Speaker, Steele, Sturges, Sweet, Van Steenburgh, Young—71.

NAYS—Messrs. Alvord, Baker, Berry, Blossom, Bolt, Bradford, S. L. Brown, V. P. Brown, Butterfield, J. T. Davis, Delano, Deming, Dimmick, Ely, C. N. Flanagan, Foster, Franklin, Greene, Hall, Hewitt, Hull, Husted, Hyatt, Johnson, Kilham, Lowery, Maddox, Merchant, Minier, Northrup, Ostman, Palmer, Parker, Ray, Remer, Roberts, Sanborn, Selkreg, Seward, Sniper, Stevenson, Teft, Walker, West, White, Wilson, Winans, Wood, Wright—49.

The House then took a recess until 7½ o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Chair announced the following Committee on the bill to facilitate the payment of taxes by railroad companies: Messrs. PEARSALL, COON, HOWE, DELANO and SANBORN.

The following bills were passed:

Amending the charter of the Brooklyn Trust Company; authorizing banks to take interest at the rate of seven per cent.; authorizing mechanical, mining and other industrial corporations to change their names; incorporating the Beethoven German Society of New-York; to reimburse the Fifty-fifth Regiment National Guard expenses for uniforms, &c., worn in the late war, reconsidered and passed; increasing the number of Judges in the Brooklyn City Court, and regulating the jurisdiction thereof; authorizing the Common Council of Brooklyn to borrow $129,000 for deficiencies; authorizing the Supervisors of New-York to raise by tax $20,000 in aid of the Boys' Lodging-house; authorizing the managers of the Institution for the Blind to receive in their institution all blind persons; making provisions for railroad companies to have the value of their land fixed when they cannot agree with owners; authorizing the Common Council of Brooklyn to open and improve Van Cott-avenue.

Adjourned until to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Reports from Churches—Sad State of Religion in Williamsburg—Doctrinal Instruction—Henry Ward Beecher's Remarks.

The first regular Quarterly Conference of the Congregational Churches of New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity was held yesterday afternoon in the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

There were present delegates from over 150 churches, and also a large number of the laity of both sexes. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Moderator of the Congregational Union, presided, and opened the Conference with a few appropriate remarks.

Rev. L. W. BACON, late pastor of the New-England Church, Williamsburg, said though he was not then the pastor of that church, he having resigned a few minutes previous, he might be allowed to make a few observations relative to its present prosperity, its future promise, and the good it had done. He believed the motives of the founders of his late church were good, and that they did not build it to be a monument of miscalculated zeal, and to starve the clergyman who might be unfortunate enough to be the pastor, but it had turned out that the projectors of it did not take the measure of the prospective congregation before they planned it. To use a homely metaphor, he might say that the congregation, at the time the church was built, was only an infant, and its coat was made to fit a full-grown man. Of course it was expected that the infant would grow, but it did not. That church and all others except the Catholic were doing badly in Williamsburg.

Reports were given of a number of other churches, which were quite the reverse of that which Mr. BACON gave of his.

Dr. BEEKER, of Orange, opened a discussion on the subject of doctrinal instructions to children in Sunday-schools. He said there were some who looked upon doctrinal instructions imparted to children in a catechetical manner with horror; because they thought it only burdened the mind of the child with subjects which it could not comprehend. He, however, was of the contrary opinion.

After some further discussion the Moderator said it was the duty of Sunday-school teachers to wake up the mind of the child thoroughly, and if that were done it would be found that children could understand more than was commonly supposed.

At the evening session the subject of discussion was "the application of religion to business and social life in large cities."

Mr. BEECHER opened the discussion. He said, ministers of the Gospel were too prone to reproach merchants for minor shortcomings and little carelessnesses in religious matters. Merchants, on their side, considered ministers as a secluded, unpractical class of men, and believed that if they knew more of the temptations and difficulties of active mercantile life, they would not be so apt to blame and find fault with them. He, for his part, understood fully as well as any person the immense difficulty of living a Christian life amid the tumult and temptations of active business. Still he did not believe in men who made this an excuse for living a life of comparative indifference in religious matters, any more than he believed in men who tried to get into a corner to avoid temptations and dangers of evil. He believed that their Christianity was powerful enough in saving grace to even carry a man through the fiery furnace of city life unscorched. He thought, however, that a man who had stood this ordeal successfully was worthy of the name and rewards of a saint, and was a most effective preacher in a practical way. If a great merchant or a great banker came to him and wanted to enter the pulpit, we would say to him, "No, we want men who have been successful in business, to stand behind the counter, and in Wall-street; to say to business men, I have tried this religion, sounded it and found it good. "I tell you, brethren, our merchants can and do preach many a sermon in this way to men who never enter a church door, and whom you could never hope to reach.

After some further discussion on the subject, by a number of others, the Conference adjourned to meet at Orange Valley on the 16th June.

Will Poultry Pay?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been said that "hens' time isn't worth much;" but it is worth $100,000,000 a year in the United States, and this without any decided system, or a clear eye to results or profit, except in a few isolated cases. Nearly all the poultry produced, and their eggs, are accidental or subordinate to other branches of farming. In no known instance is poultry-raising for market on an extensive scale made a special occupation; and yet it is an undoubted fact that any good practical man who goes to making eggs and poultry as a business can, on ten acres of land, make more money by it than he can make in raising cattle, sheep or pigs. Five thousand hens can be kept in a state of health on ten acres of land, and they will pay at market prices a net profit of $1 per hen, or $5,000 per year. There are more than a hundred varieties of domestic poultry to choose from, and all tastes can be suited. There is a growing love for fine birds in this country as objects of beauty, aside from their value as patient workers for man's delectation. The poultry shows have done much to foster a taste for superior breeds of poultry; but to the few men, professionals and amateurs, who have devoted time and means to the importing and breeding of the best fowl, do we owe purity of blood and improvement of varieties according to the highest standard of authority. The number of reliable professional breeders within easy communication of New-York can be counted on the fingers. Their yards exhibit the most admirable specimens of fancy, domestic and rare varieties of poultry. As to reputation, and superior quality of stock, Mr. GEORGE H. WARNER, of New-York Mills, Oneida County, N. Y., is deservedly prominent on the list. H. C. F.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A colored man named JOHN JOHNSON was charged before Justice SHANDLEY, yesterday, with having obtained a small sum of money from several wealthy ladies by false representations. Among the ladies whom he was charged with having swindled were Mrs. ALFRED E. BEACH, Mrs. WILLIAM E. DODGE, Mrs. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY and Mrs. COLGATE, of Brooklyn. He was held to answer.

Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, U. S. A.; Major-Gen. Meade, U. S. A.; Major-Gen. D. B. Sackett, U. S. A.; Major-Gen. Shriver, U. S. A.; Major-Gen. Chapman, U. S. A.; Col. Waldrick, U. S. A.; Col. Meade, U. S. A.; Col. Brua, U. S. A.; Col. Hodges, U. S. A.; Capt. Farnsworth, U. S. A.; Dr. John Neill, U. S. A.; Dr. Asch, U. S. A.; Senators Trumbull, Warner, Thayer; Representatives Logan, Washburn, Stokes, Slocum, Randall; N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms, and J. R. French, Sergeant-at-Arms, were at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday, en route to Troy to attend the Thomas obsequies.

It has been ascertained by post-mortem examination that the fractures of the skull of the unknown man found in the North River, at the foot of Warren-street, were inflicted after death, probably by a steamboat paddle-wheel.

ANNIE KIMBALL and JAMES MURPHY were brought before Justice SHANDLEY, yesterday, on a charge of having robbed GEORGE WOOD, living at No. 696 Sixth-avenue, of $130 at a panel-house in Twelfth-street. The complainant in the case failed to make his appearance at Court.

The propeller *John Taylor*, which went ashore during the recent storm on the Hudson, is now on the dry dock at Red Hook. She sustained but slight damage.

Four years of hard labor in the City missions here have so far disabled Rev. GEO. HOLLIS, senior pastor of M. E. Missions, that he now seeks a pastoral assignment and retires from his missionary labors. On Wednesday night, his friends of the Sixty-first-street M. E. Church (Second-avenue) met in the church, when R. MORRISON, on their behalf, presented Mr. HOLLIS with a neat silver tea-service, and Mrs. HOLLIS with a purse of money. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. ROSS, associate missionary, W. K. PEYTON and T. KILPATRICK, Esqs. The affair was a very pleasant one for all, and the presentation was alike creditable to the givers and receivers.

A fine full-length portrait of WILLIAM M. TWEED, by THOS. HICKS, was yesterday hung in the Chamber of the Board of Supervisors. It is said to have cost $2,500.

JAMES B. HOUGH, a contractor, while removing the old hotel on the corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, at Harlem, yesterday, found several pieces of silver coin scattered on the floor of the attic. A man working for the contractor found a valuable diamond pin in a rat-hole, and between the casing an old wallet containing gold and silver coins, notes and other valuable papers, representing a value of about $75,000. The building has been used for a great many years as a hotel, and the wallet has lain in its hiding-place probably for many years, and was undoubtedly the proceeds of a robbery.

The Association for Befriending Children has lately been organized, and has opened the house No. 316 West Fourteenth-street. Its officers and managers are ladies well known in social and religious circles in this City, and are Catholics. The charity is a very worthy one—the object being to rescue girls, children of poor and dissolute parents, from the degrading influences of their homes. Mrs. WALTER S. STARR, of No. 155 Lexington-avenue, is the President.

Commissioner WHITE heard additional evidence yesterday in the case of JAMES S. ASPINWALL, charged with having a large quantity of smuggled bay oil, &c., in his possession. EDWIN DUNN, of No. 491 Washington-street, deposed to having sold the accused 130 pounds of oil of cloves, which had been smuggled into this port, for $1 50 per pound. HENRY HAYS, of No. 318 West-street, said he saw the oil in the possession of the defendant. The examination was then adjourned.

Capt. JAMES S. CHALKERS, of the Custom-house, gave testimony before Commissioner FIELDS, yesterday, concerning the seizure of nine bottles of bay oil at the store of CHARLES W. PURDY, in William-street. He said he received information that the oil had been smuggled. GEORGE W. JEWETT, of the Appraiser's office, and EDWARD B. W. RESTIEAUX, of the Boston Custom-house, were called as witnesses for the Government, after which the case was adjourned until Tuesday next at 12 M.

WILLIAM H. MCCRUMB appeared before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, for examination on a charge of smuggling made against him by Gen. N. M. CURTIS, Special Agent of Customs for the Northern District of New-York and Western Pennsylvania. Some testimony adverse to the accused was taken. The examination will be resumed next Monday at 10 A. M.

Mr. JOSEPH A. JACKSON, the pawnbroker, who was assaulted and robbed of $1,000 worth of valuables at his office, No. 5 Amity-street, on the 18th ult., having sufficiently recovered, appeared before Justice LEDWITH, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and made his affidavit. WHITNER and DEGAN, charged with the crime, were committed without bail, to be tried before the Court of General Sessions.

The Twentieth Ward Tax-payers Association, formed to oppose the laying of the Stowe pavement in Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth streets, held another weekly meeting at Milleman's Hall, corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, last evening. Speeches were made denouncing the action of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen.

About 11½ o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the show-window of No. 33 Catharine-street, occupied as a fancy goods store by Mrs. WILLIAM BISHOP. Damage to stock about $800; insured for $3,000. The building is owned by JOHN C. DAVIS and is damaged about $200; insured. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been carelessness on the part of the occupants.

About 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, while WILLIAM GETZNER, aged twenty-four, was at work in the steam scissors-grinding establishment No. 79 Bowery, a grind-stone burst with great force, one of the pieces breaking through the wall and another striking GETZNER on the side of the head, killing him instantly. The Coroner was informed of the facts.

Shortly after noon yesterday a fight occurred in the grocery-store at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, between EDWARD DOWLING and JOSEPH MCMANN, during which DOWLING seized a large water-pitcher and struck MCMANN on the head, inflicting a serious wound, and then ran away. MCMANN was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital in a very dangerous condition.

Last night, JAMES FISK, Jr., was unanimously elected Colonel of the Ninth Regiment. He accepted, visited the armory, and promised that the regiment should be made second to none in the division. On the 27th proximo, the anniversary of the regiment's departure for the war, there is to be a grand parade and reception.

LOUIS HOUSMANN, a German, aged twenty, of No. 838 First-avenue, while at work yesterday in the brewery in Forty-seventh-street, near Second-avenue, fell into a vat and was suffocated. The body was taken home to await the action of the Coroner.

Last evening Officer TUCKER, of the Twenty-first Precinct Police, found an unknown colored woman sitting on the stoop of No. 227 East Thirtieth-street, bleeding from the mouth. She was removed to the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station, thence to Bellevue Hospital, where she died soon after arrival. She was about thirty years of age, attired in a light calico dress, gray and black plaid shawl, and black silk hood with blue trimmings.

The commemoration social reunion of the Anti-Slavery Society takes place on Saturday. WENDELL PHILLIPS, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Hon. GEO. W. JULIAN, Rev. WM. HENRY CHANNING and others, make speeches. The passage of the Fifteenth Amendment is the occasion of the demonstration.

Addresses will be delivered next Sunday evening at Apollo Hall, on "Christianity and Reform," by WENDELL PHILLIPS, JULIA WARD HOWE, Rev. WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING, and others.

The Fair for the building fund of the Morning Star Sunday-school, at Apollo Hall, commenced yesterday and closes to-night.

BROOKLYN.

BENJAMIN B. BAGLEY, aged twenty-two years was arrested by Detective FOLK, yesterday, charged with having, on the 11th of October last, bought a suit of clothes from J. BROWN & CO., No. 197 Fulton-street, and with having tendered in payment a check for $48, purporting to be signed by CHAS. CHRISTIE, said check being a forgery. The check was drawn on the National Bank, and no one of that name was known there. BAGLEY was committed yesterday afternoon, by Justice WALSH, to await examination on Monday.

JAMES SHEPHERD, a seaman and a native of England, went to the Long Island College Hospital yesterday provided with an order for admission there. On presenting himself at the desk of the Receiving Clerk, he suddenly fell down, and on being examined was found to be dead. An inquest will be held today.

The "Temple Israel," the Reformed Jewish synagogue on Greene-avenue, between Carlton and Adelphi, will be dedicated at 4 o'clock today.

LONG ISLAND.

The following are the Supervisors elected for the several towns of Suffolk County at the recent town elections: Huntington, J. A. Woodhull, Republican gain; Smithtown, L. B. Smith, Democrat, re-elected; Islip, Charles Z. Gillette, Republican, re-elected; Brook Haven, Effingham Tuthill, Democrat, re-elected; Riverhead, Simeon S. Hawkins, Republican; Southold, Franklin H. Overton, Republican, re-elected; Shelter Island, S. B. Nicoll, Democrat, re-elected; Southampton, W. R. Post, Republican, re-elected; East Hampton, S. P. Osborn, Republican, re-elected. Recapitulation: Republicans, 6; Democrats, 3; Republican gain, 1.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Green Valley Flouring Mills, belonging to Mr. MOSES H. FRENCH, in Somerset County, N. J., about two miles from Plainfield. The building with its contents, including a large quantity of corn, was entirely destroyed. The total loss was $12,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The following nominations have been made by the Republicans of Trenton: For Mayor, WM. R. TITUS; Receiver of Taxes, JOHN G. BIGELOW; School Superintendent, H. B. HOWELL.

A respectable married woman, of Trenton, belonging to a wealthy family, has been detected in a systematic course of theft from the dry-goods stores which she has patronized, and was arrested by a clerk. Subsequently she was discharged upon the payment, by her friends, of the value of the stolen articles.

The quarrymen of Hudson County will demand $2 50 a day for their labor on and after April 11. Their pay now is $2 25.

WILLIAM F. DAY, an eminent lawyer, expired on Wednesday evening at the supper table, at his home in Elizabeth. He had been in good health a few minutes previously, and death is supposed to have resulted from heart disease. He had acted for the past year as President of an insurance company at Newark.

The internal revenue returns of the Fifth District show the total collections for March to be $95,071 13.

The funeral of Mrs. MARIE E. ROSE, in reference to whom it was falsely reported that she had poisoned herself by an overdose of arsenic taken to beautify her complexion, took place yesterday in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The remains were followed by nearly 2,000 persons, mostly women.

Last evening the Republican Convention of the new consolidated city of Jersey City, comprising Jersey City proper, Bergen and Hudson Cities, in Library Hall, Bergen City, nominated the following ticket: Mayor, Daniel McCloud, of Jersey City; Water Commissioners, John B. Drayton, Garret B. Van Reyper, Hudson City; Isaac I. Vanderbeck, Jersey City; School Superintendent, Louis A. Brigham, Bergen City; Police Commissioners, Jacob Pringle, Jersey City; Frederick A. Getts, Hudson City; Benjamin F. Walsh, Bergen City; Police Justices, James Van Horn, Hudson City; M. C. Mathews, Bergen City.

The colored citizens of Newark celebrated the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment yesterday by a procession in the afternoon and a mass meeting at the Rink in the evening. The procession was an imposing affair. In the evening addresses were made by Rev. J. M. STEVENS and Hon. J. HOWARD LAMPTON.

THE RICHMOND WAR.

Argument in the Supreme Court Chambers to Dissolve Judge Underwood's Injunction—No Decision.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—After the adjournment of the Supreme Court this afternoon, Chief-Justice CHASE gave a hearing to the counsel in the Richmond difficulty case. Associate Justice NELSON was also present. Judge MEREDITH, of the counsel of ELLYSON, moved to dissolve the injunction granted by Judge UNDERWOOD against ELLYSON and his associates in the municipal government of Richmond. ELLYSON being the Mayor, was the only party guilty of technical, not actual, contempt, and there was no reason why the Chief-Justice should not entertain a motion to dissolve the injunction on behalf of the twenty-five Councilmen, and the six others, who, having made no resistance, were not in even technical contempt. If the Chief-Justice held that Judge UNDERWOOD had no jurisdiction in the case, then the counsel claimed the parties were entitled to relief. As to contempt, however, that question was to be tried before Judge UNDERWOOD, at Alexandria, on Saturday. Ex-Gov. WELLS, of the counsel for CAHOON cited the petition of CAHOON to Judge UNDERWOOD. Ex-Gov. WISE, of the counsel for CAHOON, said this case could come up only from the Circuit Court at Richmond. ELLYSON and friends had insisted on the arrest for constructive contempt, in order that they might resort to a writ of habeas corpus, but nothing was then said about such a motion as that just made. The first objection that he had to it was, that it asked the Chief-Justice to countenance a contempt of Court. Second, its effect, whatever its intention, is undoubtedly to evade the necessity of a writ of error. Third, it attempted to evade the process of the Judge rendering the interlocutory order, and whose authority was now assailed. Fourth, it proposed that another Judge shall take appellate jurisdiction of a case, which can be decided only by the Court. The counsel for the defendants had traveled hither 150 miles from Richmond to ask one Judge to insult another. Constructively, this was a fraud upon the appellate remedy. Fifth, granting that there was an absence of jurisdiction of the Circuit Court—granting that it had erred—this was not the way to remedy the wrong, to correct the error. Sixth, the party was under the notice of contempt, for a notice had been served upon him to appear in Alexandria on Saturday next before Judge UNDERWOOD, to show cause why he should not be imprisoned. Could the party be allowed to come into the presence of this Court while in contempt of the Circuit Court? Gov. WISE then argued that the effect of a writ is conclusive until reversed by writ of error or appeal to a competent Court. Hon. JAMES NEESON, of counsel for ELLYSON, briefly recited the facts and argued that there was no contempt. The Judge was at his residence in Alexandria, and on the bill he made an indorsement that on a certain day he would hear the prayer of the petitioner. The Judge returned to Richmond, when process was issued. The case was yet in that Court, and the only question was whether the Judge should grant the injunction prayed for. On the announcement of the decision of Judge UNDERWOOD, counsel for ELLYSON prayed for an appeal, and offered to give satisfactory security; but the prayer was overruled. Counsel then announced on behalf of ELLYSON that the opposition was made to the injunction solely for the purpose of raising a question to effect a revision of the case. ELLYSON, he repeated, was not disobedient to the writ in a contemptuous spirit, but in order to get the question before this Court.

Chief-Justice CHASE said it had been suggested whether a presiding Judge could dissolve an injunction granted by the other Judge of the same Court. Judge MEREDITH replied that the Chief Justice had concurrent jurisdiction with Judge UNDERWOOD, and held a higher judicial position than the latter. Sitting together, Judge UNDERWOOD would not have jurisdiction conclusive in the premises. Gov. WISE replied: If he had recently been on the Bench in Richmond, he would have committed not only ELLYSON, but his counsel. He could not suppress his emotion at the time when ELLYSON admonished the Court that he would not obey its judgment. The Court then admonishes him that they would put him in jail. The Judge said he hoped ELLYSON would take a night to reflect, but after that there was riot and bloodshed. The very next day ELLYSON and his associates disobeyed the order at the risk of making people die. In this case contempt has had a venomous sting, and that sting has been death. The counsel on the opposite side said there was no statute preventing the dissolving of the injunction; but, remarked Mr. WISE, there was something stronger. There was a law of decorum, delicacy and propriety higher than any legislation. It was as necessary to preserve the dignity and efficiency of the judicial power as any provision of the Constitution. It was a matter of discretion to grant or deny an injunction; but was it discreet in this case in its present condition for one Judge to dissolve the injunction of another? If discretion be the law of the case it was a law imperative to forbid judicial impropriety and indelicacy. Both defendant and counsel were standing in direct technical contempt of the Court; offensive contempt, notwithstanding the indulgence of the Judge. Every Court has inherent jurisdiction to punish for contempt, if necessary. What was the prayer of the opposition counsel? It was a prayer to allow contempt to be shown in order to raise a question of jurisdiction. That was not a prayer to be addressed to any Court.

The argument here ended, and the Chief-Justice took the case under advisement.

The Trouble Extending—Petersburg and Norfolk Involved.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 7.—Gov. WALKER appointed a new City Council for Portsmouth, Va., and they were duly commissioned through the Mayor. Upon making application for the Council Chambers and records, the old incumbents, who were appointed by Gen. CANBY, refused to give up either the one or the other. Strategy was resorted to, and possession obtained by the new Council, and the two bodies have held it alternately ever since. Both are doing business, and the city remains quiet. An attempt was made yesterday to commit the Mayor as to which party he recognized, but he informed them that the Courts would decide the question; it was not his place to do so. In Norfolk, the City Council appointed by Gov. WALKER had no difficulty in obtaining possession of the Chamber and records; but in some other branches there is trouble ahead.

JACKSON, Miss., April 7.—JAS. LUCK, City Marshal, was shot and killed today by HENRY SIZER, a merchant, whom he had called upon in an official capacity. SIZER was arrested. LUCK was formerly an orderly sergeant in the Fifth United States Cavalry, in Capt. SUMNER's company. He was mustered out of service in Kansas, and came here about a year ago. He was an efficient civil officer.... The motion for the release of YERGER on bail will be argued on Monday.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following general order was, to-day, issued from the head-quarters of the army: Upon his own application, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Sidney Burbank, Colonel United States Army, unassigned, having served over forty consecutive years, is, by direction of the President of the United States, retired from active service, to take effect May 1, 1870, and his name will be entered on the retired list of officers, on the grade to which he now belongs, in accordance with section 15 of the act approved Aug. 7, 1861.

By direction of the President the following-named First Lieutenants are transferred from the unassigned lists to the regiments opposite their respective names, and upon being relieved from their present duties, will report to their regimental commanders for assignment to duty: Brevet Chaplain David Izekel, to the Fourth Infantry; First Lieut. Edwin Rigg, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Major Gustave Von Blecker, Ninth Infantry; First Lieut. Wm. Conway, Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieut. J. W. Wham, unassigned, is relieved from duty as Indian Agent, and will await orders at his home, upon his own application; First Lieut. W. W. Armstrong, infantry, will be dropped from the rolls of his regiment, and proceed home to await orders; Second Lieut. Walworth W. Wood, unassigned, is transferred to the Twentieth Infantry, and will report to the regimental commander at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, for assignment to duty.

Commodore O. S. Glissen detached from the command of the naval station at League Island on the 30th inst., waiting orders; Commodore Jas. M. Failey from duty in connection with the shipment of coal for the navy at Philadelphia, ordered to the command of the naval station at League Island; Commodore J. H. Strong, from the Navy-yard, New-York, waiting orders; Commander Thos. Pattison, from Norfolk Navy-yard on the 30th inst., placed on waiting orders; Commander J. N. Miller, from the Navy-yard, New-York, ordered to duty as Chief of Staff of the South Squadron, Pacific fleet; Ensign P. T. Cunningham, from the Pacific fleet, granted sick leave; Ensign E. D. Taussig, from the *Benicia*, waiting orders; Capt. Wm. E. LeRoy, ordered to duty at New-York Navy-yard; First Assistant Engineer O. H. Lackey, examination for promotion; Second Assistant Engineer R. W. Milligan, to duty at League Island.

The Senate Naval Committee agreed this morning not to act on any petitions for restoration of naval officers from the retired list to active service, unless on recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy.

The following, received from the War Department, is promulgated in general orders from Headquarters of the Army: Upon the question of admitting the testimony in their own behalf of parties accused before a Court-martial, the Judge Advocate-General of the Army has given the opinion "that no authority less or other than that of Congress would be competent to introduce into the law governing proceedings of Courts-martial, so grave and fundamental an innovation." Concurring in this opinion, the Secretary of War directs that, except in the usual form of defense which persons on trial are permitted to submit, but not under oath, the testimony of accused persons shall not be taken in their own cases before Courts-martial.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 7.—The annual examination of the Fortress Monroe Artillery School, under the direction of Gen. Barry, and a board of officers, began today.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 7.—The market for American Securities and Stocks closed quiet. The following table shows the course of the market for Securities and Stocks during the day.

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	93¾	....	93¾
Consols for account	93¾	....	93¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	91⅛	91	91⅛
United States 5-20s, '65, old	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
United States 10-40s	87	....	87
Ill. Central Railroad shares	114½	....	114½
Erie Railroad shares	21⅛	20¾	21
Atlantic & Gt. Western shs.	28½	28	28½

PARIS, April 7.—The Bourse opened dull and closed quiet; Rentes opened at 73f. 90c., and closed at 73f. 90c.

FRANKFORT, April 7.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened flat at 95⅛@95¼ for '62s, and closed quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, April 7.—LINSEED CAKES, £9 7s.@£9 8s. ₱ ton for thin oblong for feeding. SUGAR quiet, both on spot and afloat. Sperm OIL, £91 ₱ ton. Calcutta LINSEED quiet. Linseed OIL quiet and steady. TURPENTINE quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, April 7—5 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady, and closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands opened at 11⅛d.@11¼d., and closed at 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans opened at 11½d.@11¾d., and closed at 11½d.; the sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 7d.@8s. 8d. ₱ cental for Red Winter. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d. ₱ gallon. PROVISIONS—Beef, 106s. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess; Bacon, 56s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

HAVRE, April 7.—COTTON opened dull both on spot and afloat, and closed dull; Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 137f. ₱ cwt.; Low Middling, afloat, 133f.

ANTWERP, April 7.—PETROLEUM opened flat, and closed quiet.

HAVANA, April 7.—SUGAR active with a better feeling; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 8@8¼ reals per arrobe. EXCHANGE—On London, 12½@13 ₱ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 9 ₱ cent. discount; short sight, 7 ₱ cent. discount; 60 days' sight, in gold, 1¾ per cent. premium; short sight, 4 ₱ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 7.—EXCHANGE, par buying, 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet at 75⅛c. for No. 2; in the afternoon unsettled at 75c.@75⅛c., cash and seller April; 78⅛c., seller May. CORN quiet at 78⅛c.@80c. for No. 2; 78c.@79c. for New; 70c., no grade; in the afternoon firm at 78⅛c.@79c., cash; 81⅛c., seller May. OATS advanced ½c.@¾c.; No. 2, 39⅛c.@40c. RYE quiet at 69c.@71c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominal at 45c.@55c. for No. 2 in store. HIGHWINES weaker at $1 03 in wood, and $1 04 in iron-bound packages. Mess PORK firm at $27 25. LARD, 15⅛c.@15¼. Dry-salted MEATS—Shoulders, loose, 10c.@10⅛c.; Rough Side, 13c. Live HOGS active at $8@$9 12½ for common to good even lots. CATTLE active and firm at $5@$8 50 for Common Cows to Fancy Shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 2,400 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 2,800 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—COTTON firmer; Middling Upland, 23⅛c. BARK unchanged. FLOUR firmer and more inquiry; low grades advanced 25c.; Superfine, $4 50@$5; Extras, $4 87½@$5 12½; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5@$5 65; Pennsylvania do., $5 25@$5 75. WHEAT higher and receipts light; Pennsylvania Red, $1 30@$1 33; White, $1 35@$1 45. RYE held at $1 05. CORN active and advancing; Yellow, $1 08@$1 10. OATS in fair demand, but prices unchanged. PETROLEUM firmer; holders asks 25⅛c., for Refined; 19c. for Crude. COFFEE scarce; Rio, 14⅛c.@17⅛c., gold; Laguayra, 18⅛c., gold. SUGAR steady at 9c.@9⅛c. for fair and good Cuba. MOLASSES dull. PROVISIONS advancing. Mess PORK held at $27. WHISKY sells at $1 05@$1 06 for wood, and $1 07@$1 08 for iron-bound.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—COTTON firmer and prices are a shade better; Middling, 23c.; sales, 1,110 bales; net receipts, 20 bales; coastwise, 50 bales; total, 70 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,430 bales; coastwise, 69 bales; stock, 5,380 bales. WHEAT steady; Pennsylvania, $1 30; Maryland, $1 35@$1 45. CORN active; White, $1 07; Yellow, $1 03. OATS active at 62c. Mess PORK firm at $27 50@$28. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 15⅛c.; Clear Sides, 16⅛c.; shoulders, 12⅛c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD firm at 16c. WHISKY firm at $1 04. FLOUR firm and active, but hard to buy at the inside figures; Howard street Superfine, $4 62½@$5; do. Extra, $5 12½@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 50@$6; do. Family, $6 75@$8 75; Western Superfine, $4 62½@$5; Extra do., $5 12½@$5 50; do. Family, $6@$6 75.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—FLOUR steady; Family, $5 15@$5 40. WHEAT unchanged, with a light supply and a good demand. CORN in good demand at 85c.@87c. OATS steady at 50c.@56c. RYE advancing and scarce; sales at 90c.@95c. COTTON declining; Middling, 21⅛c.@22c. TOBACCO in good demand, with a light supply; sales, 39 hhds. at $4 40@$18; 20 boxes Ohio Leaf at $3 80@$7 70. WHISKY quiet and steady at $1; demand not so good. Mess PORK in demand at $27; but little offering; Country sold at this rate; City not offered. LARD not offered; Country Kettle sold at 15c.; City not offered to any extent. Bulk MEATS sold at 10⅛c. for Shoulders; 14⅛c.@15c. for Sides; City-cured not offered. BACON firm; Shoulders, 11⅛c.; Sides, 15⅛c.@16c. for Clear Rib and Clear. Sugar-cured HAMS, 17c.@18c., with a fair demand. EXCHANGE steady at par buying, 1-10 premium selling.

BUFFALO, April 7.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT inactive. CORN very firm; sales two cars New at 98c., on the track; 2,000 bushels Old No. 2 Western at $1. OATS dull but firm; sales two cars Canada at 53c., on the track; Western held at about 52c., in store. RYE neglected. BARLEY dull; sales three cars Canadian, on the track, at 80c. PORK firm at $27. LARD firm at 16c. HIGHWINES nominal at 98c. SEEDS firm; holders are asking an advance on Timothy; sales 200 bushels Timothy at $6. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,275 head; the market was steady but unchanged; sales 435 head at 8⅛c. for extra 1,300 lbs., State and Illinois; 6⅛c.@6¾c. for Poor to Medium Canada; 7c.@7⅛c. for Fair do., and 5⅛c.@6⅛c. for Stockers. Cows dull. HOGS firm at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. SHEEP in light supply and good demand; sales at 6⅛c.@7c. for Fair to Good Ohio.

OSWEGO, April 7.—FLOUR in moderate demand, but unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $5 50@$5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White, and $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 17. CORN quiet. BARLEY held at 85c. for Up-lake Canada. CORN-MEAL, $2 25 for bolted and $2 15 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED held in good demand; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middlings, $30@$33, ₱ ton, according to quality. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c.; Grain and Mill-feed—to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $4 70 ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—3,435 bushels Wheat, 4,300 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON firm at 22c.@22⅛c. FLOUR—little doing. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 07; Choice, $1 22½@$1 30. CORN very firm at 88c.@89c. for Mixed; 90c.@92c. for White. OATS advancing; sales at 54c.@57c. RYE quiet; Good to Prime, 73c.@75c. WHISKY firm at $1 02. PORK firm; held $27 50@$28. Dry-salted MEATS held higher, with no sales. BACON firm at 11⅛c. for Shoulders; 15⅛c.@16c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16⅛c. for Clear Sides. LARD—Steam held at 15⅛c. CATTLE steady at $4@$7 50. Live HOGS steady at $7 75@$9 12½. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 7,500 bushels; Corn, 3,500 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, April 6.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21⅛c. FLOUR, $5. CORN, 95c. WHEAT, $1 10@$1 20. RYE, 95c. OATS, 63c. PORK, $28. BACON—11⅛c. for Shoulders; 15⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16⅛c. for Clear Sides. Bulk MEATS—10⅛c. for Shoulders; 14⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides; 15⅛c. for Clear Sides. LARD, 16c. HAMS, 18⅛c. WHISKY, $1. TOBACCO—Sales, 250 hhds. at $4 95@$7 for Trash to Lugs; $7 50@$31 for Low to Fancy Leaf.

ALBANY, April 7.—WHEAT in moderate supply; sale, 1 car Treadwell at $1 50. RYE in limited supply and firm; small sales of State, in bags, at $1. CORN in increased demand with a small supply; Round Yellow, in bags, $1 12. BARLEY dull and neglected. OATS in fair request at the advanced prices; sales of State at 63c.@64c.

MEMPHIS, April 7.—COTTON quiet at 22⅛c.; receipts, 387 bales; exports, 1,494 bales. FLOUR, $4 50@$6 50. CORN, 98c.@$1. OATS, 65c. LARD, 15⅛c.@17c. PORK, $27 50@$28. BACON—Shoulders, 11⅛c. Sides, 15c.@16⅛c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 10c.; Sides, 14c.@15c.

MILWAUKEE, April 7.—FLOUR nominal. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1, 83⅛c.; No. 2, 76⅛c. OATS firm at 43c. for No. 2. RYE, BARLEY and CORN, nominal. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

MOBILE, Ala., April 7.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 21⅛c.@22c.; sales 300 bales; receipts, 195 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,531 bales; to the Continent, 1,551 bales; to New-Orleans, 110 bales; stock, 48,272 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 7.—COTTON steady and in fair demand; Middling, 22⅛c.; sales, 2,550 bales; net receipts, 1,544 bales; coastwise, 274 bales; total 1,818 bales; exports to Havre, 1,463 bales; to New-York, 37 bales; to Philadelphia, 16 bales; burned, 128 bales; stock, 173,165 bales.

CLEVELAND, April 7.—WHEAT—Nothing doing. CORN firm and advanced 2c.; New No. 2 held at 80c.; Rejected, 85c.@86c.; No. 1 nominal. OATS quiet and unchanged. BARLEY quiet and nominal. RYE quiet and nominal.

SAVANNAH, April 7.—COTTON dull, with more sellers than buyers; Middling, 21⅛c.@22c.; sales, 1,000 bales; receipts, 794 bales; exports coastwise, 19 bales; stock, 47,356 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 7.—COTTON quiet; light stock causes much firmness; Middling, 22c.; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 427 bales; stock, 13,867 bales.

GALVESTON, April 7.—COTTON firm and in fair demand; good Ordinary, 18⅛c.@18¼c.; sales, 1,350 bales; receipts, 489 bales; stock, 29,645 bales.

BOSTON, April 7.—Today is a holiday, and there is no market for COTTON; net receipts, 15 bales; coastwise, 49 bales; total, 64 bales. Stock, 12,000 bales.

TOLEDO, April 7.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; Amber Michigan, $1 05; No. 1 Red, $1 12½; No. 2 Red, $1 05½. CORN unchanged. OATS dull. RECEIPTS, 1,000 bushels Corn.

NORFOLK, Va., April 7.—COTTON firmer; Low Middling, 20⅛c.@21c.; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 212 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,389 bales; stock, 4,970 bales.

DETROIT, April 7.—WHEAT quiet and unchanged. BARLEY, $1 55 ₱ cental.

[Advertisement.]

The Charter passed by an overwhelming majority in the Senate. Under its provisions a man may wend his way to No. 212 Broadway, that famous hat store, whose presiding genius is KNOX, and select at will from a great variety of styles a hat as best becomes him, the smiling and affable KNOX vouchsafing his advice in the matter from pure courtesy.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 7—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	—	Foggy	41
Halifax	S. E.	Clear	44
Portland	E.	Cloudy	44
Boston	N. W.	Cloudy	51
New-York	N. W.	Clear	50
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	50
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	48
Washington	N. W.	Clear	46
Fortress Monroe	N.	Hazy	46
Richmond	N.	Cloudy	50
Charleston	W.	Clear	57
Savannah	S. W.	Clear	62
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	56
Oswego	S. W.	Clear	—
Buffalo	S. W.	Clear	38
Pittsburg	—	Clear	42
Chicago	N. E.	Clear	45
Louisville	S.	Clear	50
Mobile	S.	Clear	60
New-Orleans	E.	Clear	57
Key West	E.	Clear	68

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Hansa	April 9	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	April 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	April 9	New-York	Liverpool.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Donau*, at 12 M. Suplementary mail for *paid* letters, on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:40 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 7.—*In steam-ship Tarifa, for Liverpool, via Queenstown.*—C. P. Dalris, Frederick Manning, L. Oliphant, J. D. Laxley, Jus. Todhunter, Iddio Pendas, José Lopez, Mrs. Walker and two children, W. C. Gordan, James McCart, Samuel Smith, T. H. G. Todd, Miss Farmer, Mrs. Finckle, Mr. LaGarcia, Chas. L. Barstow.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 7.—*In steam-ship Europa, from Glasgow.*—Wm. C. Gibson, Richardson W. Favill, J. Henderson, John Harper, William Gwine, G. B. Hamilton.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 33 | Sun sets..... 6 32 | Moon sets..12 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 16 | Gov. Island. 1 05 | Hell Gate.. 2 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 7.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Europa, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow March 25, and Moville 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced moderate head winds almost the entire passage. April 4, at 3 A. M., lat. 42 30, lon. 55 11, W., passed a Guion steam-ship bound E.; 6th, at 8 P. M., lat. 41, lon. 65 57 W., passed a brig-rigged steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Sherman, Crowell, New-Orleans March 30, and S. W. Pass 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker. Had strong N. winds from Cape Florida; 5th inst., off Hatteras, passed two steamers, one having the other in tow.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

U. S. steamer Nina, Hunter, Washington, D. C.

Ship Arminta, (of London,) Meyler, Calcutta, Dec. 23, and Sands Head 24th, with mdse. to Mills, Edmonds & Co. Passed Cape Good Hope Feb. 6, St. Helena 18th; crossed the equator March 4 in lon. 29 W.; Feb. 19, lat. 15 S., lon. 60 W., spoke bark Perana, from Calcutta for Liverpool, 72 ds. out; March 6, lat. 2 N., lon. 27 30 E., spoke ship Scotia, from Callao for Antwerp, 60 ds. out; Dec. 27, lat. 14 58 N., lon. 88 E., spoke ship Dinapore, (Br.,) Liverpool for Calcutta. Jan. 8, lat. 8 22 S., lon. 85 48 E., spoke bark Ardansa, (Ital.,) from Moulmein for Havana, 22 ds. out; Jan. 10, lat. 9 40 S., lon. 86 13, spoke Br. ship Nile, Victor, from Calcutta for London, 25 ds. out; Jan. 13, lat. 11 42 S., lon. 81 50 E., spoke ship Lady Melville, (Br.,) Styles, Colombo for London, 18 ds. out; 3d inst., lat. 36 50 N., lon. 72 21, saw a buoy, cream colored, bottom black and horizontal stripes, and white top. At St. Helena spoke bark Astrea, Mauritius for ——, 30 ds. out. Had fine weather throughout the passage.

Ship Stirling Castle, (of Liverpool,) Hamilton, Calcutta and Sands Head Dec. 16, with mdse. and 2 passengers to S. J. Pennyman. Jan. 4, lat. 7 18 S., lon. 87 35 E. spoke Br. ship Baroda, Calcutta for Liverpool 12 ds. out; passed St. Helena Feb. 19; 18th ult., lat. 18 26 S., lon. 52 11 E., spoke French bark Pascoe returning to Martinique in distress, was bound to St. Pierre, Miquelon; from 27th ult. to 5th inst. experienced strong gales from E. N. E. and thick fog; passed Cape Good Hope Feb. 6, and crossed equator 5th ult., lon. 29 W.

Ship Arracan, Spencer, Whampoa via Hong Kong, 106 ds., with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Jan. 23, lat. 21 09 S., long. 72 38 E., spoke ship Bunker Hill, from Manila for Boston; Feb. 1, lat. 29 15 S., long. 47 E., passed bark John Paul, from Penang for London; Feb. 3, lat. 30 S., long. 37 E., bark Kittie, from Batavia for Amsterdam; Feb. 15, lat. 24 S., long. 4 E, passed Br. ship Gangeas, from Rangoon for Liverpool; March 14, John Maning, seaman, died of dysentery; March 22, lat. 22 N., long. 58 W., passed bark Nonamtum, from Calcutta for Boston, 120 ds. out. Have been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. N. E. winds.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Moore, London Feb. 23, and Isle of Wight March 1, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; 2d inst., was off the Highlands, but was blown off.

Ship Resolute, Brooks, Liverpool 29 ds., with mdse. to Williams & Guion.

Bark Irma, (Br.,) Marshall, Matanzas 22 ds., with sugar to Long Island Sugar Refinery—vessel to J. Cummins. 6th inst., lat. 39, lon. 73, spoke schr. Mandadunk, from Wilmington, N. C., for Cohasset, short of provisions; supplied her; March 25, in an E. gale, off Fryingpan Shoals, shifted cargo; been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Woodland, (of St. John, N. B.,) Lent, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to master. Lost and split sails.

Bark Wm. Van Name, Craig, Matanzas March 27, with sugar to James Henry. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras; lost and split sails, and lost the starboard anchor on the Bar.

Brig Proteus, (of St. John, N. B.,) Enslow, Cardenas, with sugar to master. Is anchored inside the Bar.

Bark Triumph, (of Portland,) Mahoney, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton. Was off the Light-ship on 31st, but was blown off.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Martinique 18 ds., with sugar and 3 passengers to T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.; 13 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark W. H. Jenkins, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Cardiff 76 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Came a southern passage.

Bark Arizona, (of Stockton,) Carver, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to Carver & Barnes.

Bark Cardenas, Sundberg, Havana March 23, with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. winds.

Bark John Griffin, Dounev, Havana March 25, with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales; is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Alfred, (of Quebec,) Llewellyn, Cardenas March 22, with sugar to Hatton, Watson & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig Helen O. Phinney, (of Portland,) Boyd, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to Dana Brothers—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras; 26th and 27th ult., experienced an E. gale which started cargo.

Brig John Shay, (of Brookhaven,) Nickerson, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar to A. Abbott. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig John H. Kennedy, (of New-Orleans,) Rich, Sagua 21 ds., with sugar to N. L. McCready & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig Sparkling Water, (of Stockton,) Hickborn, Matanzas March 23, with sugar to master. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig Emma, Smart, Havana March 29, with sugar to master. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig B. F. Nash, Ray, Matanzas, 17 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.; vessel to Warren, Ray & Co. Was 12 ds. N. of Hatteras; sprung rudder-head.

Brig A. Bradshaw, Sears, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.; vessel to B. F. Small & Co. Had variable weather; left brig Kate Foster, schrs. T. B. Brig Sarah & Emma, (of Boston,) Carter, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter; 9 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bird and E. F. Caboda, (Tern.,) for Philadelphia 30th ult., off Carysfort reef, spoke brig Marina, for New-York; brig Surf sld. 27th for New-York.

Brig Mercedes, (of Turks Island,) Hill, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with sugar to Fowler, Jova & Co. Was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. winds.

Brig Alice, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Coady, (late Cole,) Port-au-Prince 12 ds., with coffee, logwood and cotton to H. Becker; vessel to Brett, Son & Co.; 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with E. gales. Capt. Cole died in Port-au-Prince.

Brig Nellie Gay, Smith, Maracaibo 25 ds., with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co. March 25, lat. 27 30, lon. 74, had a gale from N. E. lasting 6 ds., shipped heavy seas and the decks flooded with water. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig M. C. McKean, (Br.,) McKean, Trinidad, Cuba, da., with sugar to Lattasse & Co., vessel to Henry & Parker. March 22, off Sand Key light, spoke bark J. W. Barss, (Br.,) from Mobile for Liverpool. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. gales.

Brig Anita Owen, Pettingill, Elizabethport for Portland.

Brig Hyperion, Woodbury, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to Bruguiere & Aviles, vessel to J. H. Winchester; 30th ult., lat. 37 33, lon. 73 56, saw a Br. bark showing white flag with three letters. Was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig L. Staples, (of Stockton,) Harriman, Messina Jan 21, and Gibraltar Feb. 11, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Carver & Barnes. March 1, lat. 23 06 S., lon. 24 05, spoke Br. bark Union, Newport for Honolulu, with main and mizzentopmasts gone; 3d inst., lat. 37 35, lon. 73 40, spoke ship Young Eagle, (of Kennebunksport,) from Remedios for New-York, who supplied us with provisions.

Brig L. Warren, (of Bucksport,) Harriman, Cardenas 15 ds., with melado, &c., to J. E. Ward & Co. Was 9 ds. N. of Hatteras; 25th ult., in a violent gale from N. E. to E. N. E., shipped a sea which filled both houses and ruined all the provisions which were in the forward house; has not had an observation in 7 ds.

Brig Golden Light, (of St. John, N. B.,) Anderson, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to master. Was 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. E. winds.

Brig Catawba, Heaoner, Trinidad de Cuba 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co. Had good weather to Hatteras; from thence 11 ds., with strong N. E. winds.

Brig Anna, (of Bermuda,) Morrow, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Rubira & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. E. winds.

Brig Rosetta, (of Pictou,) McDonald, Mantanzas 18 ds., with molasses to order. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. E. winds.

Schr. Race Horse, (of Newburyport,) Hughes, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had fine weather to Hatteras, thence strong gales; 5th inst., off Barnegat, spoke brig Emily Jane, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Mayaguez for Boston, to Messrs. Dana & Co., who reported 35 ds. out, short of provisions, sails split and leaking; left the Captain sick in Mayaguez. Saw a vessel bottom up, copper painted, American build, of about 200 tons; appeared as if she had been scuttled.

Schr. May Monroe, (of Rockland,) Hall, Matanzas 17 ds., with molasses to Long Island Sugar Refinery—vessel to master. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. winds.

Schr. Ring Dove, (of Calais,) Wooster, Alligator Pond, Jam., 18 ds., with coffee and logwood and 3 passengers to A. H. Soloman & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Jas. Young, (of Boston,) Wilson, Cardenas 17 ds., with molasses to Burger, Hurlbut & Livingston—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong E. winds.

Schr. J. M. Morales, Newman, Maracaibo 27 ds., with coffee, &c., to Schimlinsley, Lotz & Co. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras with northerly gales. Is anchored on the Bar.

Schr. Speculator, (Br.) Harvey, San Blas 23 ds., with cocoanuts to Owen Brenen. Was 9 ds. N. of Hatteras; split sails and broke main boom.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Almoss, Washington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to Wm. K. Hinman.

Schr. Roque Alayo, (Span.,) Pallheurat, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Schr. A. F. Cobb, Cobb, Chesapeake Bay, for Providence.

Schr. Mary E. Elliott, Buell, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Katie Ranger, Martin, Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Samuel Crocker, Thrasher, Philadelphia, for Taunton.

Schr. Guthrie, (U. S. Light-house,) Wright, Charleston, S. C. Had heavy N. and N. E. gales.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Woodbridge, N. J., for Boston.

Schr. Alex. Wiley, Everett, Maryland, for Fairhaven.

Schr. Jas. Magee, Catlin, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. M. W. Griffing, Griffing, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Clark, Griffing, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. H. Lewis, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. Applegate, Sears, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Yankee Blade, Daley, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. West Wind, Weyman, Elizabethport, for Red Bank.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Kate J. Hoyt, Parker, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Elizabethport, for Wickford.

Schr. C. Loesner, Dunham, Elizabethport, for Bath, Me.

Schr. Maria Fass, Hoyt, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Tibbets, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Jno. Burley, Peters, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, Port Johnson, for New-London.

Schr. Guy R. Phelps, (Tern.,) Shaler, Jacksonville, for New-Haven.

Schr. Queen of the South, Casson, Sagua 18 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Harriet Thomas, (Tern.,) Robinson, Pensacola, with lumber to W. J. Parks. Sld. in co. with schr. J. W. Allen, for New-York.

Schr. My Rover, Brown, Georgetown, S. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Enchantress, Phillips, Savannah 9 ds., with lumber to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Miranda, Hardy, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Chas. Woolsey, Parker, New-Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr. Uncas, Hoyt, New-London for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charm, Smedley, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Forest Home, Mott, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Ocean Star, Woodman, Norwich.

Schr. Eva, Sherman, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. Hale, Hale, Port Johnson, for Taunton.

Schr. Eagle, Chase, Elizabethport, for Apponaug.

Schr. Niantic, Greene, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. J. & D. Cranmer, Matthews, Virginia.

Schr. E. J. Crosby, Harding, Tangier, for Salem.

Schr. Jos. Allen, Kelso, Virginia, for Glen Cove.

Schr. Sussex, Maston, Delaware.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Hubbard, York River, Va.

Schr. Barbara, Heddin, Virginia.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. Z. Kenyon, Russell, Hartford.

Schr. V. Barkalew, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. D. Kahn, Stocking, New-Haven.

Schr. Helen Hart, Hart, New-Haven.

Below.

Ship Carl, (N. G.,) Otten, from Havre Feb. 12, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark N. K. Clements, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Kelly, from Middlesboro March 8, with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Was dismasted on 3d inst. in a N. E. gale off Cape May.

Brig Jeanne Marie, (Fr.,) Gicquiaro, Rio Grande Jan. 21.

Bark Sacramento, from San Domingo.—(All by pilot-boat Francis Perkins, No. 13.)

Ship Young Eagle, (of Kennebunk,) Perkins, from Remedios.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Hansa, for Bremen; Acadia, for Glasgow; Tarifa, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Havana; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Saratoga, for Norfolk; ship Europa, for Bremen.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, April 7.—Arr. schrs. Island Belle, Cardenas; Frank & Emily, Baltimore.

Sld. steam-ship Tennessee, for New-York; schrs. J. W. Wilson, Philadelphia; Carlton Jayne, Bucksville, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 7.—Arr. steam-ship Louisburg, from New-York for Mobile.

Notice to Mariners.

U. S. LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., April 7, 1870.

All the iron can and nun buoys which were taken up in November last, and substituted by spar buoys for the Winter in Long Island Sound and tributaries, will be replaced during this month in their proper positions.

By order of the Light-house Board.

CHARLES S. BOGGS, Com. U. S. N.
Inspector Third Light-house District.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Martin W. Bell, from Cardenas, which arr. 7th and anchored on the Bar, came up to the City yesterday A. M., and reports, 27th ult., lat. 36 16, lon. 74 30, spoke schr. Josephine, with jibboom and foretopmast gone.

Spoken, &c.

Sinco—brig, (of Sidney, C. B.,) from Cienfuegos for Boston.—(By pilot-boat Francis Perkins, No. 13.)

E. Munroe—schr., from Cardenas for New-York, no date, lat. 37 20, lon. 73 20.

Emma—schr., of and for St. Stephen's, N. B., from Cienfuegos, March 27, lat. 27 11, lon. 79 30.

Ocean—Br. bark, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, March 4, 75 miles E. of Cape Henlopen.

Foreign Ports.

At Matanzas, March 19, barks Jas. Kitchin (Br.) and Agnes Frazier, (Br.;) brig Lavinia, (Br.,) all ldg. for New-York.

At Trinidad de Cuba, March 18, brigs Emma, Nash, for New-York, and Aroostook, Lord, for a port N. of Hatteras.

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